United States
Department of
Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service

TFS-223

July 1982

3

Fruit

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

RALPH BROWN DRAUGHON
LIBRARY
AUG 24 1982
DEPOSITORY
AUBURN UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

The Economic Research Service has discontinued free general distribution of publications, including Outlook and Situation reports. Funds must be redirected to maintain basic research and analysis programs. Except for members of the news media, land grant universities, and certain other information outlets, reports will be available on a paid subscription basis through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. To order ERS releases, please fill out the subscription form on the inside back cover.

In This Issue

	Page
General Price Outlook	4
Noncitrus	5
Apricots	5
Bananas	5
Cherries	6
Grapes	7
Nectarines	8
Peaches	8
Pears	10
Plums and Prunes	10
Strawberries	11
Citrus	12
Oranges	12
Grapefruit	14
Lemons	15
Tree Nuts	15
Per Capita Fruit Consumption	16

The Fruit Outlook and Situation report is published in March, July, September and November.

Approved by
The World Agricultural
Outlook Board
and Summary released
July 2, 1982

Principal Contributors:
Ben W. Huang
Barbara J. Nartic
(202) 447-7290

Statistical Assistant:
Wynnice Napper

Electronic Word Processing
Rhodia D. Ewell

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service
National Economics Division
Washington, D.C. 20250

Summary

Smaller Fruit Supplies Keep Prices High

Frost, rain, and hailstorms this spring reduced yields of most noncitrus fruits in California and peach production in the Southern States. Therefore, the 1982 summer deciduous crop (excluding dried prunes) will likely be 15 percent less than last year. Consequently, fruit prices at all levels will remain substantially above a year ago.

Supplies of freestone peaches will be sharply below last year's crop, in most major producing areas. The early forecast for the nine Southern States is a 52-percent drop from 1981. The production of clingstone peaches in California is estimated 10 percent less than a year earlier. Altogether, the 1982 peach crop will be down a fifth from a year earlier.

Production of Bartlett pears on the West Coast is forecast down 17 percent from 1981. The California nectarine crop will likely fall 18 percent, and California plums are expected to slip 52 percent from last year's record. Tart cherries will be more than double last year's small outturn, reflecting a good Michigan crop. However, sweet cherry production will likely be slightly smaller.

Because of the January freeze in Florida, this season's citrus crop as of June 1 was estimated at 12.3 million tons, down 19 percent from last season's freeze-damaged outturn. A sharply smaller orange crop was chiefly responsible. However, grapefruit production will still be 7 percent above last season, reflecting a sharply larger crop in Texas. As of June 1, orange and lemon supplies were sharply smaller than last year, while grapefruit supplies were almost three times larger.

Even with higher juice yields, the smaller Florida orange crop has held down the pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). Consequently, larger stocks at the beginning of the season and heavy imports will not increase the total supply available for this marketing year. Movement so far this season has been running moderately behind last year's pace, but the current stocks are also smaller than a year earlier. Because of heavy imports and slackening movement, f.o.b. prices of FCOJ dipped to the current $3.95 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand), down from a high of $4.45 after the freeze. The recent price compares with $4.25 a year ago. If movement does not improve significantly, prices will likely remain steady.

Fruit prices at all marketing levels have been considerably above a year ago, mainly because of reduced supplies of citrus and apples. The June index of grower prices for all fruit, at 166 (1977=100), was almost 30 percent above a year earlier. Higher prices for apples, lemons, and oranges contributed the most to the increase. The sharply smaller supplies of citrus, particularly oranges, together with the poor summer fruit crop, will likely continue to push grower prices this summer substantially above a year earlier.

Retail prices for fresh fruit have also steadily advanced, reaching 318.8 (1967=100) in May, up about 15 percent from a year ago. High prices for apples and oranges are the main contributors. Retail prices are expected to continue to rise throughout the summer, chiefly in response to smaller citrus and noncitrus supplies.

Despite slow movement, wholesale prices of canned fruit are generally above a year earlier. The increase reflects reduced supplies, higher contract prices for raw products, and rising processing costs. Although ending stocks of the major types of canned fruit are moderately to substantially larger than a year earlier, the smaller crops will reduce total supplies for the upcoming marketing year from this year's level. Supplies of some canned fruits will probably be tight. However, if sluggish economic conditions persist both here and abroad, demand for canned fruit is not expected to improve significantly. Therefore, prices probably will not rise appreciably.

The reduced stocks of most frozen fruit and berries, together with anticipated smaller crops, will continue to push up prices next year. Supplies of frozen strawberries will likely be small because of sharply reduced imports from Mexico and an anticipated decrease in domestic output. Wholesale prices of raisins and dried prunes are slightly higher than a year earlier.

Fruit Situation

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Fruit prices at all levels have been considerably above a year ago, mainly because of reduced supplies of citrus and apples. The June index of prices received by growers for all fruit, at 166, increased almost 6 percent from May and now is almost 30 percent above a year earlier. Higher prices for apples, lemons, and oranges contributed most to the increase. Sharply smaller remaining supplies of citrus, particularly oranges, together with a poor summer fruit crop, will likely continue to push grower prices substantially above a year earlier this summer.

Retail prices of fresh fruit have steadily advanced this year, reaching 318.8 in May, up 15.3 percent from a year ago. High prices for apples and oranges are the main contributors. In addition, marketing costs continue to rise, because most truck rates have increased moderately from a year earlier. Retail prices are expected to continue to climb throughout the summer, chiefly in response to smaller available supplies of both citrus and noncitrus.

Retail prices of processed fruit have fluctuated within a narrow range this year, but they are still moderately above a year ago. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) May index for retail prices of processed fruit, at 148.3, was 4.4 percent higher than last year. The increase was generally caused by the sharp rise in the prices of canned fruit and juices.

Despite slow movement, wholesale prices of canned fruit have remained moderately above a year ago. The BLS May wholesale price index for canned fruit, at 250.6,

Table 1—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit

Year	1977=100				
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1980	124	125	131	116	123
1981	129	122	126	125	142
1982		144	[1]162		

[1]Two-month average.

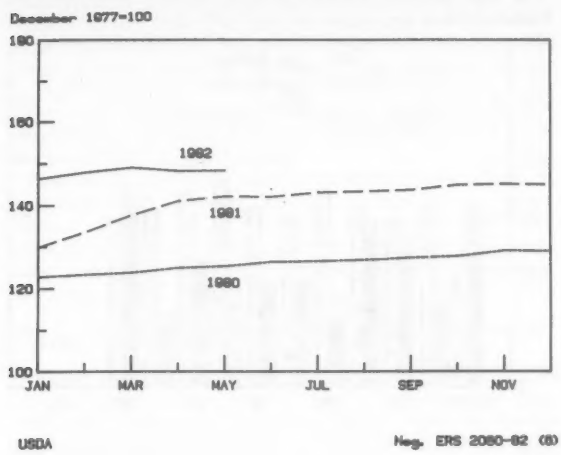
Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Table 2—Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit

Year	1967=100				
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1980	264	238	265	290	261
1981	278	256	276	302	279
1982		289	[1]313		

[1]Two-month average.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.



was 5 percent higher than last year. The increase reflects reduced supplies, higher contract prices for raw products, and rising processing costs. Although carryover stocks of the major types of canned fruit are moderately to substantially larger than a year earlier, the smaller crops will push total 1982/83 supplies below last season's. Supplies of some canned fruit will probably be tight. However, if the sluggish economy and high unemployment rates persist both here and abroad, demand for canned fruit is not expected to show any significant improvement. Therefore, prices will not likely rise appreciably.

The reduced stocks of most frozen fruits and berries, together with anticipated smaller crops, will continue to push up prices during 1982/83. Supplies of frozen strawberries will likely be small because of sharply reduced imports from Mexico and an anticipated decrease in domestic output. As a result, the packers currently offer a field price of 34 cents a pound, compared with 28 to 30 cents a year ago.

Wholesale prices for both raisins and dried prunes are slightly higher than a year earlier. On the other hand, sharply larger imports and slow movement have weakened prices of FCOJ. F.o.b. prices had risen to as high as $4.45 a dozen 6-ounce cans after the Florida freeze. However, current prices are quoted at $3.95, 8 percent below a year ago. If movement stays sluggish, prices are likely to remain stable throughout the season.

NONCITRUS

If June 1 forecasts are realized, the supply of fresh summer fruit available to consumers will be sharply reduced this year because of poor weather. The resulting smaller production, in addition to the reduced supplies of apples and oranges left from the 1981 crops, will likely push prices for summer fruit above a year earlier at all marketing levels.

With heavy stocks, supplies of major canned fruit will be adequate to meet market needs--even with smaller crops of clingstone peaches and Bartlett pears. However, prices have been generally above a year ago despite sluggish movement. If the economy remains sluggish both here and abroad, demand for canned fruit is not expected to improve significantly. Therefore, prices probably will not rise appreciably.

Table 3.—U.S. fruit production for selected crops, 1980, 1981, and indicated 1982

Crops	1980	1981	1982
		1,000 tons	
Apricots	129	89	103
Cherries, sweet	172	153	150
Cherries, tart	109	67	169
Nectarines	191	182	150
Peaches	1,540	1,394	1,092
Bartlett pears (West Coast)	610	596	492
California plums	160	198	95
Total	2,911	2,679	2,251
California prunes (dried basis)	168	159	135

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Total supplies of frozen fruits and berries are expected to be below last season. The smaller strawberry crop will likely reduce the frozen pack. This, combined with sharply reduced imports from Mexico, will result in total supplies of frozen strawberries that are substantially smaller than last year. On the other hand, the prospect of a much larger tart cherry crop will increase the total pack of frozen fruit. Even with sharply smaller carryover stocks, supplies of frozen tart cherries are likely to increase significantly from last year.

Apricots

Crop Prospects Good

The 1982 apricot crop is placed at 102,600 tons, 15 percent more than in 1981. California, the leading producer, has experienced a 16-percent increase in output, despite excessive rain and a damaging hailstorm in late March. In Washington, production is up 69 percent over a year earlier. In contrast, Utah shows spectacular losses; the crop there is only a quarter of its 1981 total.

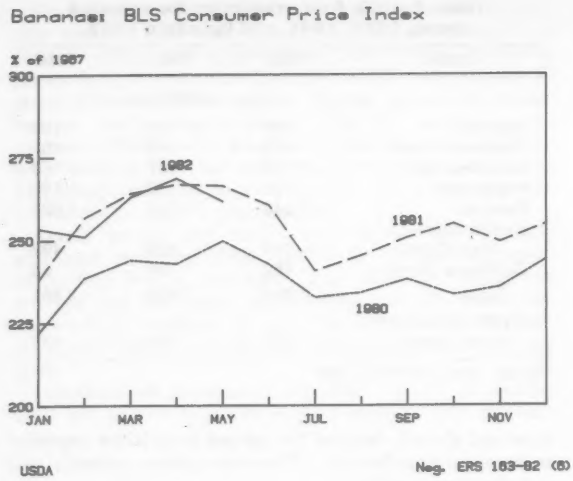
The field price agreement between California processors and the Apricot Producers of California was released May 12th. All prices remained unchanged from last year. Canned prices for Modestos are $283.00 a ton for the of No. 1 variety, and for Tiltons and Blenheims, $270.00 a ton. Carryover stocks on June 1 were 76 percent below 1981.

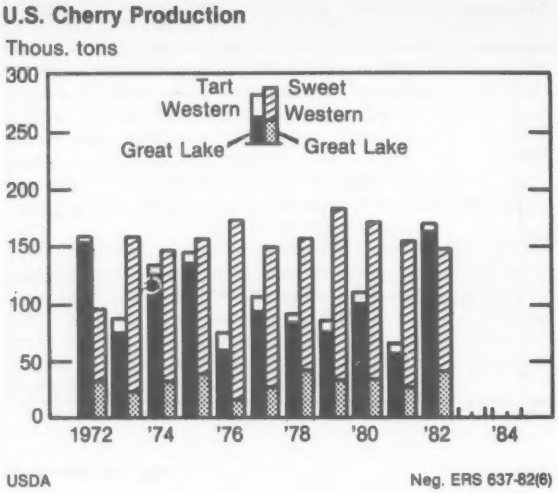
The substantial crop increase will likely result in a larger pack this season. This could offset the smaller carryin, producing adequate canned supplies for 1982/83.

Bananas

Imports Down

Imports during the first 5 months of 1982 declined marginally from the comparable period in 1981. Total imports were estimated at 994,299 metric tons, compared with 1,037,864 a year earlier. Panama exhibited the steepest decline. It exported 48,657 tons to the United States, 62,193 less than in 1981. This drop, however, actually represented a return to previous levels.





Ecuador has edged up over Honduras as the leading source of bananas. Even still, imports of Ecuadorian bananas so far this year amounted to 240,225 tons, compared with 268,935 in 1981. The United States has imported 232,157 tons from Honduras, up from 203,945 in 1981. Other than Honduras, only Colombia and Costa Rica showed any gains in shipments.

On the whole, banana prices remained relatively unchanged from last year. The wholesale index showed that prices began creeping upward in April, after dropping in March, but began their seasonal decline in May. Wholesale prices should continue to decline throughout the summer. However, given reduced supplies of other fresh fruit, prices could rise above the previous summer's average.

Cherries

Tart Cherries in Good Supply

The 1982 tart cherry crop is forecast at 339 million pounds, far in excess of last year's short crop and 55 percent greater than in 1980. The four Great Lakes States expect to harvest nearly 323 million pounds, up sharply from both 1981 and 1980.

Michigan accounts for 81 percent of tart cherry production this year, increasing to 275 million pounds. This represents a threefold gain over the 1981 output and an 83-percent jump over 1980. New York's production is climbing sharply upwards—reported at 245 percent above

Table 4—Cherries: Production by type, 11 States, 1980, 1981, and indicated 1982

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1980[1]	1981[1]	1982	1980[1]	1981[1]	1982	1980	1981	1982
					Tons				
New York	5,100	1,750	5,000	15,200	4,200	14,500	20,300	5,950	19,500
Pennsylvania	700	300	700	2,800	4,000	4,000	3,500	4,300	4,700
Michigan	29,000	23,000	35,000	75,000	44,000	137,500	104,000	67,000	172,500
Wisconsin	–	–	–	6,050	4,800	5,250	6,050	4,800	5,250
4 Great Lake States	34,800	25,050	40,700	99,050	57,000	161,250	133,850	82,050	201,950
Montana	700	1,240	2,150	–	–	–	700	1,240	2,150
Idaho	3,100	3,100	2,200	–	–	–	3,100	3,100	2,200
Colorado	–	–	–	1,000	800	500	1,000	800	500
Utah	4,100	4,500	1,500	6,500	7,000	4,000	10,600	11,500	5,500
Washington	52,000	46,400	60,000	–	–	–	52,000	46,400	60,000
Oregon	33,000	40,000	32,000	2,500	2,500	3,500	35,500	42,500	35,500
California	44,000	32,750	11,000	–	–	–	44,000	32,750	11,000
7 Western States	136,900	127,990	108,850	10,000	10,300	8,000	146,900	138,290	116,850
11 States	171,700	153,040	149,550	109,050	67,300	169,250	280,750	220,340	318,800

[1]Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold, (Tons): Total sweet, 1980-5,400, 1981-7,020; Total tart (Tons), 1980-950, 1981-200.

Source: Crop Production, SRS

a year earlier, but still 5 percent less than in 1980. The Pennsylvania crop remains unchanged from a year ago, while Colorado and Utah are experiencing declines. The overall abundance of this year's crop was largely attributed to good growing conditions and minimal freeze damage during the winter and spring. Because of the larger crop, the Cherry Administrative Board has recommended that 20 percent of the 1982 frozen cherry pack be placed into the reserve pool.

Canned cherry stocks were down sharply as of April 1, compared with a year earlier, continuing a 2-year decline. Frozen stocks for the same period were also down sharply from 1981. However, given plentiful supplies, it is likely that the base price will decrease relative to a year ago.

Sweet Cherries Down Slightly

Sweet cherry production declines again this year. The crop is estimated at 149,550 tons, 2 percent less than 1981 and 13 percent less than 1980. The forecast for the Great Lakes region is up 62 percent, in contrast to a 15-percent drop in the Western States.

The crop in California, Oregon, Utah, and Idaho shows sharp declines, with California and Utah being especially hard hit. On the other hand, Michigan's production is placed at 35,000 tons, 52 percent more than last year. The larger outturn is due to excellent weather this spring. The Pennsylvania crop is double last year's, while New York's has tripled.

Shipments from California through mid-June dwindled as the harvest there came to a close. The Washington State harvest was late, with the peak volume not expected until the second week in July. The 1981/82 carryover stocks of canned cherries as of April 1 were down sharply from the same time a year earlier. However, given the sharply larger crops in Michigan and Washington, it is likely that canned supplies may increase somewhat from last year. Both retail and wholesale prices may remain steady.

Grapes

California Grape Acreage Increases

In continuation of the upward trend, the total California grape area during the 1981 crop year is estimated at 705,938 acres, up 3.4 percent from 1980. The increase is shared by all three types. However, a 30-percent jump in nonbearing acreage is entirely responsible for the increase, while the bearing acreage is down slightly. Of the total, 592,081 are estimated as bearing acreage, and 112,857 as nonbearing.

Wine-grape acreage increased from 336,841 in 1980 to 342,778 in 1981, accounting for 48.6 percent of the total grape acreage. The increase is due to a 38-percent expansion in nonbearing acreage. Bearing acreage continues to decrease, with a 4-percent decline from 1980 to 1981—the fourth consecutive annual decline. In contrast, the area planted to raisin-type varieties totaled 283,410 acres, with increases recorded for both bearing and nonbearing acreage, accounting for 40.2 percent of the total grape acreage. The acreage of table grapes, at 63,481, is up from 62,506. Bearing acreage is up 44 percent, and nonbearing acreage is down 8 percent. With a sharp increase in nonbearing acreage, larger crops in the years ahead are likely.

Total plantings are estimated at 35,269 acres in 1981, down 19 percent from 1980. This marks the first decrease since 1976. Of total plantings, wine-variety grapes, at 20,608 acres, showed a decline of 14 percent. Plantings of raisin-variety grapes showed an even more pronounced decline of 42 percent, but those of table grapes showed the sixth increase since 1976—up 12 percent from 1980.

Wine Shipments Remain Large

Demand for wine has steadily risen over many years. During 1981, a total of 506 million gallons of wine were distributed in the United States, up 5.4 percent from 1980 and 13.8 percent from 1979. Of the total, 391 million gallons were domestic wine, up 3.7 percent from 1980. Up 12 percent from a year earlier, imports continued to increase in 1981, after a dip in 1979. Consequently, imports accounted for 23 percent of total wine shipments in 1981, compared with 21 percent a year earlier. A significant increase in table wine sales was chiefly responsible. According to the Wine Institute, per capita wine consumption for adults in the United States increased from 1.98 gallons in 1979 to 2.12 in 1980.

U.S. exports of wine, although small, also showed a strong gain in 1981, totaling 10.7 million gallons, up 36 percent from a year earlier. The total value of exports amounted to $42 million, an increase of 42 percent from 1980.

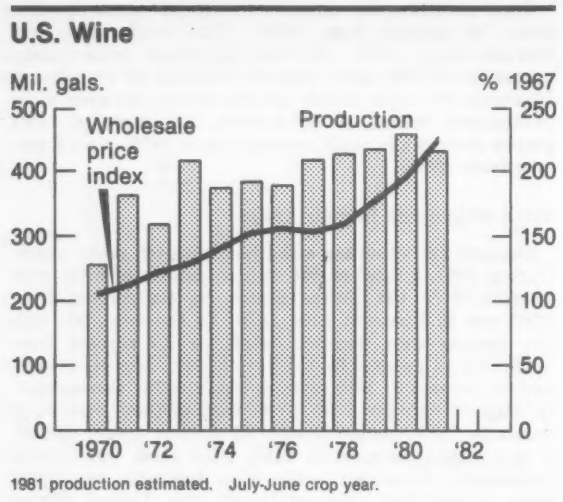
During the first 4 months of 1982, shipments of California wine totaled 114.7 million gallons, up slightly from a year earlier. In response to good demand, wholesale prices have remained higher than a year ago. The BLS May wholesale price index for all wine, at 255.3 (1967=100), was 9 percent above a year earlier. Retail prices also continued to advance. In May, the BLS consu-

Table 5—Wine: Inventories in California, other States, and United States[1]

Area and type of wine	March 31		
	1982[3]	1981[4]	1980[4]
	1,000 gallons		
California:			
Table	429,133	418,592	375,323
Dessert	45,419	59,413	50,362
Other	17,221	17,071	13,718
Total	491,773	495,076	439,403
Other States:			
Table	30,384	28,456	29,774
Dessert	10,521	11,810	13,084
Other	4,619	4,743	4,828
Total	45,524	45,009	47,686
United States[2]			
Table	459,517	447,246	405,357
Dessert	55,940	71,203	63,464
Other	21,840	21,903	18,552
Total	537,297	540,352	487,373

[1]Inventories in bonded wineries and wine cellars. Excludes substandard wine produced as distilling material. [2]Sum of components is not equal to total in all cases as a result of rounding individual figures. [3]Preliminary. [4]Sum of figures for California and Other States may not equal U.S. totals because U.S. totals are revised figures and revised figures are not available for individual states.

Source: Wine Institute's Economic Research Department from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.



mer price index was 9 percent higher than last year. With higher prices for raw products and good demand, wine prices will likely remain firm.

Raisin Stocks Unchanged

At the end of the current marketing year, raisin carryover stocks are expected to be almost the same as last year. Through May 29, deliveries to raisin processors totaled 256,945 tons, down 18 percent from a year earlier.

According to the Raisin Administrative Committee, total shipments of all varieties of raisins amounted to 202,065 tons through May, near last season's level, because larger domestic shipments counterbalanced smaller exports. The entry of Greece to the European Community (EC), with subsequent EC subsides, together with higher U.S. prices and larger crops from Greece and Turkey, have weakened the demand for U.S. raisins in the EC. West Germany, the United Kingdom, and France have sharply reduced their purchases. However, Japan, our leading customer, has bought almost the same quantity as a year earlier.

Wholesale prices of raisins have been generally near last year's levels. The May BLS wholesale price, at $24.62 (24 15-ounce packages), remained unchanged from a year earlier.

Nectarines

This year's nectarine production is down 18 percent from 1981. Hail and rain in the San Joaquin Valley in March damaged what might otherwise have been a record crop. Production falls short of 1981's 182,000 tons and 1980's 191,000. Even still, output is estimated at 150,000 tons, making it the sixth largest crop in California's history. The increase in bearing acreage over the past few years helped offset the adverse effects of unseasonable weather.

Shipments so far this year were down substantially from the comparable period a year earlier. Mid-June f.o.b. prices for nectarines out of the central and southern San Joaquin Valley were running at $12.90 a 2-layer lug. Prices a year earlier were substantially lower—approximately $9.00. The smaller shipments, combined with the reduced supplies of competing fruits, mainly contributed to higher prices. The season-average grower price for fresh nectarines was $229 a ton in 1981. Grower prices this season will likely rise substantially.

Peaches

Fresh Peach Crop Registers Sharp Decline

The 1982 peach crop is estimated at 2.18 billion pounds, a 22-percent decrease from a year earlier. Bad weather during the critical growth stages hindered yields and production on both the East and West Coasts.

Total production for the Southern States is estimated at 351 million pounds, a whopping 52-percent drop from 1981. This crop goes mostly to the fresh market, and given the reduced supply, an even larger portion will be sold fresh to take advantage of higher prices. South Carolina, the leading producer in the South, has been especially hard hit. Output in that State is forecast at 170 million pounds, in sharp contrast to 1981's 430 million. Smaller crops are reported for all States except Mississippi, which expects output to remain unchanged.

The northern crop did better. Pennsylvania and Michigan expect harvests of 80 million and 40 million pounds, respectively, in 1982. For Pennsylvania, this constitutes a 23-percent increase over 1981, while Michigan's production will increase 14 percent. Despite the bad winter, New Jersey anticipates only an 11-percent decline from last season.

In the Western States, peach prospects also were dampened. California, the nation's largest producer of peaches, expects to harvest 410 million pounds of freestone peaches in 1982, 7 percent less than a year ago. Washington State anticipates 27 million pounds, 35 percent more than in 1981.

Shipments from central California were down sharply through mid-June. Total U.S. shipments were also running behind season-to-date averages from the comparable period a year earlier. Prices for fresh peaches rose, as was expected. In mid-June, f.o.b. shipping point prices in central California were $7.60 a 2-layer lug (tray pack, U.S. No. 1 grade or better), up 7 percent from a year earlier. Similarly, prices in South Carolina and Georgia climbed. F.o.b. prices in both States were $12.00 a 3/4 bushel carton, compared with $9.50 and $6.00, respectively, in 1981. Given the large shortfall in the major States producing fresh peaches, grower prices should remain above a year ago.

Clingstone Crop Low

Clingstone production fell for the second year in a row. Output is estimated at 1.08 billion pounds, 10 percent less than a year earlier. Heavy rains resulted in "sour sap," a condition that destroyed an estimated 500 to 1,000 acres of trees, according to an industry source.

The canned peach situation is something of a paradox. Despite smaller crops 2 years in a row, this year's stocks are up over 1981's, and the carryin is expected to be the largest in years. Sluggish domestic markets and a discouraging export situation accounted for the larger

Table 6—Peaches: Total producton and season average prices received by growers 1980, 1981, and indicated 1982 production

State	Production[1]			Price per pound	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981
	Million pounds			*Cents*	
Southern States:					
North Carolina	45.0	40.0	2.0	12.8	13.2
South Carolina	355.0	430.0	170.0	17.6	14.8
Georgia	120.0	140.0	100.0	14.1	11.8
Alabama	14.0	22.0	15.0	22.5	18.1
Mississippi	2.5	3.0	3.0	24.5	19.0
Arkansas	28.0	37.0	32.0	13.5	13.9
Louisiana	4.0	6.0	5.0	32.0	25.0
Oklahoma	8.0	13.0	7.0	17.8	16.7
Texas	12.5	34.0	17.0	28.0	21.0
Total Southern States	589.0	725.0	351.0		
California:					
Clingstone[2]	1,495.0	1,202.0	1,080.0	9.4	10.4
Freestones	476.0	441.0	410.0	9.9	12.3
Total California	1,971.0	1,643.0	1,490.0		
Other States:					
Massachusetts	2.0	0.2	1.9	30.0	35.0
Connecticut	2.8	.3	3.0	30.0	35.0
New York	13.0	9.0	11.5	23.5	23.6
New Jersey	110.0	90.0	80.0	20.8	23.9
Pennsylvania	105.0	65.0	80.0	14.5	17.6
Ohio	12.0	2.0	.3	24.9	31.0
Indiana	8.0	7.0	(3)	25.0	26.1
Illinois	24.0	22.0	(3)	18.5	21.4
Michigan	40.0	35.0	40.0	19.2	19.2
Missouri	12.0	15.0	6.0	14.5	15.0
Kansas	6.5	6.5	3.0	20.0	33.0
Delaware	1.4	1.6	1.7	11.8	18.8
Maryland	19.0	17.0	16.0	13.3	16.3
Virginia	32.0	30.0	24.0	15.6	13.3
West Virginia	22.0	18.0	12.0	13.2	15.3
Kentucky	15.5	16.0	(3)	18.6	21.0
Tennessee	8.4	10.0	1.5	17.8	18.5
Idaho	13.0	12.0	7.0	12.5	16.7
Colorado	18.0	20.0	11.0	17.9	16.5
Utah	11.0	12.0	3.5	17.5	18.6
Washington	31.0	20.0	27.0	17.9	23.6
Oregon	13.0	12.0	13.0	22.3	24.0
Total Other States	519.6	420.6	342.4		
United States	3,079.6	2,788.6	2,183.4	12.4	13.3

[1]Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States, excluding California clingstone, 1980-1.5, 1981-34.8. [2]California clingstone is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1980-113.0, 1981-96.0. [3]No significant commercial production due to earlier frosts.

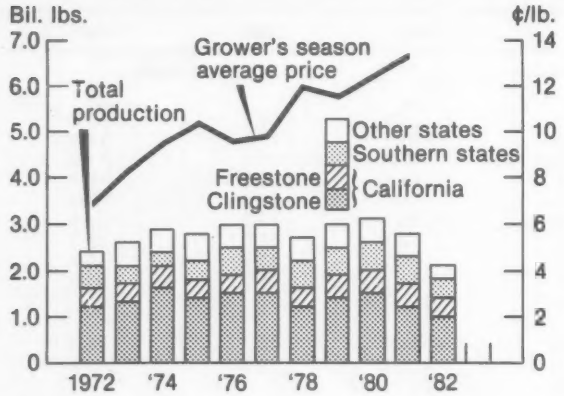
Sources: Crop Production and Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, SRS.

stocks. Exports to Canada this season dropped 24 percent through May, while the EC took 71 percent less. The drop in EC purchases is attributed to several factors—stiff competition from South Africa and Australia, the entry of Greece into the Community, a strong U.S. dollar, and a worldwide recession.

Canners and growers are struggling this year. Canners are being hurt by sluggish demand, tight money markets, and a generally uncertain economic atmosphere. High interest rates and processing costs are choking canners' profits. Canners, in turn, are offering lower prices to growers. Therefore, growers are facing a situation in which they are receiving lower prices for fewer goods.

In order to cope with the heavy carryover and high interest rates, canners adopted a two-price system. The system provides a 15-percent discount from the established price for cash payment. The cash discount sliding scale runs from $120 a ton for over 545,000 tons to $170 for less than 455,000 tons, with a preliminary established base price of $162. Otherwise, canners will pay growers a base price of $168 a ton, as derived from a sliding scale of $124 to $176. At harvest, growers will receive $74 a ton, with an adjustment to 60 percent of the base price by October 15th. Another 20 percent will be added on December 15th, and the full base price amount is payable by April 15, 1983. Canners using the discount system will pay $74 a ton at harvest and the balance on October 15th. The only other change in the price system involves the incentive-penalty schedule. It now includes an additional payment of up to $16 a ton for top-quality peaches and penalties of $17 a ton for low quality. However, even with a likely lower base price, prices of canned peaches probably will not decline appreciably.

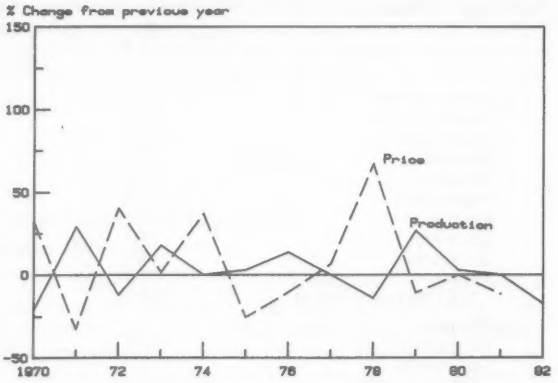
U.S. Peach Production and Prices



1982 Preliminary.

USDA Neg. ERS 2556-82(6)

Pacific Coast Bartlett Pears: Changes in Production and Farm Prices



USDA Neg. ERS 2101-82 (8)

Pears

Sharply Smaller Crop

Production of Bartlett pears on the West Coast is forecast at 492,000 tons, down 17 percent from the 1981 crop and 19 percent less than in 1980. Smaller crops in California and Oregon will more than offset a larger one in Washington.

California's production will likely be 260,000 tons, 29 percent less than last year. The fruit set was light because of cold, rainy weather during the pollination period. Oregon production is forecast at 72,000 tons, 15 percent less than the 1981 crop. Consequently, the combined crops in these two States will account for 67 percent of the total, compared with 76 percent last year.

Production in Washington is forecast at 160,000 tons, 11 percent above last year. The crop is developing well, even though the spring was cold and the pollination weather was less than ideal.

At present, there are no indications of what price growers will be asking for the 1982 crop. Prices will not be established until closer to harvest. However, even with the forecast of a smaller crop, heavy stocks, sluggish movement, and the relatively lower prices for cling peaches indicate that pear prices will not be higher this year than last.

Table 7—West Coast Bartlett pear production

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	Indicated 1982
			Tons		
Washington	132,000	153,000	143,000	144,500	160,000
Oregon	55,500	85,000	80,000	85,000	72,000
California	281,000	355,000	387,000	366,000	260,000
Total	468,500	593,000	610,000	595,500	492,000

Source: Crop Report, SRS.

In response to sluggish movement, prices of canned pears have been weak this season. In May, the BLS wholesale price index was 199.0 (1967=100), down 6 percent from a year earlier. Although carryover stocks of canned pears are moderately above a year ago, the smaller crop will still result in a smaller total supply for 1982/83, compared with last year. However, prices are not likely to rise appreciably if movement continues sluggish.

Plums and Prunes

Smaller Production Likely

As with most California fruit, the production of plums is forecast down. At 95,000 tons (86,200 metric tons), the crop is 52 percent less than in 1981. The harvest of the major varieties is well underway, and early varieties were being marketed in early June. The sharply smaller shipments have resulted in f.o.b. prices well above a year ago. Opening prices for Red Beauty plums at shipping points were quoted at $27.00 a 28-pound lug (3X4's), compared with $16.00 a year ago. In response to smaller summer fruit supplies, the average grower return for California plums for fresh use should be considerably above last year's low level of $314 a ton.

Prune production in California is forecast at 135,000 tons (122,000 metric tons), 15 percent less than last year and 20 percent below the 1980 crop. Fruit sizes appear good to very good, but maturity is behind schedule because of unseasonably cool temperatures. So far this season, shipments were down slightly from last season. According to the Prune Administrative Committee, this season's shipments (August 1, 1981-June 1, 1982) to domestic and foreign markets totaled 134,484 tons, down 3 percent from a year earlier. So, with moderately larger supplies in 1981/82, the smaller shipments have resulted in stocks that are almost 20 percent above last season. Even with a smaller crop, supplies should be adequate to meet market demand during 1982/83 because of indications of substantially larger carryover stocks.

Wholesale prices of dried prunes have been moderately higher than a year earlier. In May, BLS prices averaged

Table 8—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production for major States, 1980, 1981, and indicated 1982

Crop and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
	1,000 acres			*1,000 acres*			*Million pounds*		
Strawberries[1]									
Early									
Florida	2.5	3.2	4.9	19.0	21.0	22.0	47.5	67.2	107.8
Late									
California	11.0	10.9	11.2	47.0	49.5	46.0	517.0	539.6	515.2
Louisiana	.7	.7	.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Michigan	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.5	6.5	7.5	17.6	17.6	20.3
New Jersey	.9	.9	1.0	4.2	4.8	4.6	3.8	4.3	4.6
Oregon	5.2	5.5	5.8	8.9	9.3	9.1	46.3	51.2	52.8
Washington	2.9	2.8	2.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	17.4	16.8	17.1
Group total	23.4	23.5	24.2	26.0	27.0	25.4	606.0	633.4	613.9
Major State total	25.9	26.7	29.1	25.3	26.3	24.8	653.5	700.6	721.7

[1]Includes fresh market and processing.

Source: Vegetable Report, SRS.

$18.41 a case (24 1-pound packages), compared with $17.69 a year ago. Supplies probably won't drop appreciably during 1982/83; therefore, prices are not likely to rise significantly.

Strawberries

Winter Supplies Up; Spring Crop Down Slightly

The 1982 strawberry crop escaped the vagaries of mother nature relatively unscathed. Winter strawberry production actually increased over a year earlier, and spring berries were down only 3 percent. Of all the major producers who have reported thus far, only California, the leader, experienced any declines in output.

The Florida winter crop did exceptionally well. Output was estimated at 1.08 million cwt, almost double that of last year. Production increases were largely attributable to concerted efforts by Florida farmers to expand acreage. Over the past 3 years, the number of harvested acres has grown steadily. Between 1980 and 1981, 28 percent more acres were devoted to strawberries, and between 1981 and 1982, 53 percent more, as Florida producers attempted to enlarge their market share.

Spring strawberries, despite cold weather and excessive rains in California, showed only a slight decline. Spring production for 1982 was placed at 6.1 million cwt, compared with 6.3 million a year earlier. The small decrease was due to a disappointing season in California. Acreage was up 3 percent over 1981, but the yield per acre was down 7 percent. Other berry-producing States fared well. In Michigan, Washington, and Oregon, the crop was in good shape, and it is expected that production will be up, compared with a year earlier.

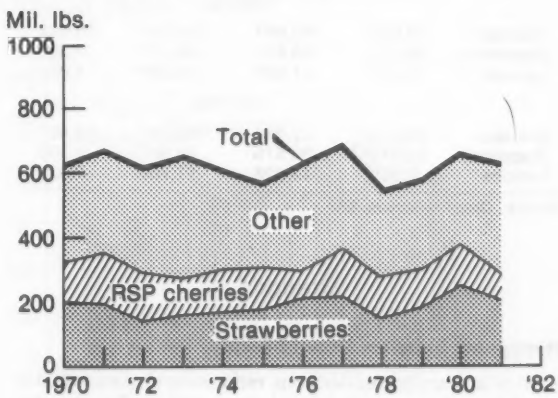
Grower prices for strawberries in June were 18 percent higher than the comparable period a year earlier. The slightly reduced spring crop, light volume out of California, and lower supplies from Mexico were factors that helped explain the price increase. Shipments through June 19 totaled 3.4 million cwt, down slightly from last year.

Mexican Supplies and Exports Down

The Mexican crop exhibited a significant downturn for the third consecutive year. It was estimated that strawberry production for 1981/82 was 65,000 metric tons, compared with 77,000 in 1980/81. Mexican exports to the United States also fell in 1982. The reduced supplies, along with prohibitive export prices prior to the peso devaluation, led to fewer shipments. Fresh strawberry exports to the United States during the first 5 months of 1982 were placed at 139 metric tons. Exports will likely not increase for the remainder of 1981/82, despite the peso devaluation, because the peak season has ended and few supplies remain.

The outlook for Mexican yields and output shows every indication that 1982/83 will be another year of reduced supplies. Imported nursery stock, which is a determinant of actual acreage, has been planted, and based on this, no

Frozen Fruit and Berry Pack*



*Excludes citrus juices.

USDA Neg. ERS 3353-82(6)

acreage increases are shown. The yields per acre will likely be down next year because of higher grower and processing costs and inadequate planting and growing techniques. Strawberry exports should not increase significantly, despite the devaluation of the peso. The potential benefits of cheaper prices will be offset by the realities of reduced supplies and Mexico's need to meet domestic demand.

Frozen Pack Drops

The 1981 U.S. frozen strawberry pack was estimated at 210.6 million pounds, down 17 percent from 1980. Stocks in March were off substantially from a year earlier. Deliveries to California freezers through June 12 totaled 76.5 million pounds, compared with 69.6 million last year. Imports of Mexican berries through June 20 were 44 percent lower than a year earlier, totaling 28 million pounds. Given falling production for 2 consecutive years and lower imports, supplies of frozen strawberries will probably be down.

Field prices for California strawberries delivered to freezers generally were 34 cents a pound, compared with 28 to 30 cents a year earlier. The field prices for Oregon strawberries currently are running about 38 to 40 cents a pound.

CITRUS

Because of the January freeze in Florida, the estimated total production of this season's citrus crop is 12.3 million tons as of June 1, down 19 percent from last season's freeze-damaged outturn. A sharply smaller orange crop is chiefly responsible. Consequently, season-average grower prices for most citrus are expected to be moderately to substantially higher than last season.

Table 9—Citrus crop: Harvest and utilization to June 1

Crop	Utilizaion			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total	
	Thousand boxes			
	1980/81			
Oranges	39,960	169,567	206,527	39,053
Grapefruit	26,623	38,922	65,545	2,315
Lemons	8,967	17,891	26,858	4,942
	1981/82			
Oranges	38,213	122,674	160,887	20,463
Grapefruit	26,314	39,578	65,892	6,808
Lemons	8,552	13,228	21,780	2,920

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Oranges

Remaining Supplies Down Sharply

With a sharply smaller crop, remaining orange supplies as of June 1 were well below a year earlier. For the season, U.S. orange production is expected to total 181 million boxes, 26 percent less than 1980/81's crop. Florida's production is placed at 128 million boxes, 26 percent smaller than last season. The harvest of early-season varieties in Florida is complete, while 85 percent of the Valencia crop was harvested by June 1. However, remaining supplies were still slightly more in mid-June than they were a year earlier. The remaining fruit will be mostly for processing.

The forecast for the California crop is 44.3 million boxes, 33 percent less than last season. Arizona's production is projected at 3.05 million boxes, 17 percent more than in 1980/81. In California, the harvest of Navels was complete by June 1, and 32 percent of the Valencia crop was picked. The Arizona Valencia crop was 96 percent harvested by June 1. Because of smaller production and heavy movement, remaining supplies of California-Arizona Valencias are well below a year earlier. These oranges are the principal supply for the fresh market during the summer.

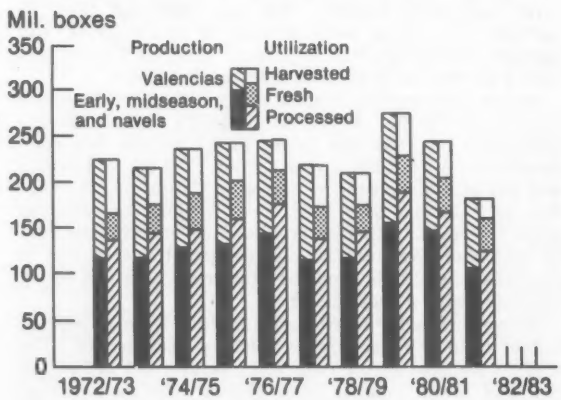
The Texas orange crop is forecast at 6 million boxes, 39 percent above 1980/81. As of June 1, the Texas harvest was nearly complete.

Fresh Use Up Moderately

Because of a sharply larger quantity of California and Texas oranges for fresh use, the total quantity of U.S. oranges for the fresh market so far this season has been running moderately ahead of last year's pace. Up to June 1, 38.2 million boxes were used fresh, compared with 37 million a year ago. Consequently, the amount of oranges used fresh also showed an increase in relative terms, up from 18 percent of all oranges last year to 24 percent this season. The reduced Florida supplies and good quality are probably the reasons behind this.

Even with the freeze-damaged crop, the number of Florida oranges that were used fresh declined only moderately, from 6.9 million boxes in 1980/81 to 6.3 million this season. The larger quantity of California-Arizona oranges used fresh entirely resulted from the increased use of Valencias. However, with the remaining supplies well below last year's level, the total number of Valencias used fresh this season will still likely be under

U.S. Oranges: Production and Utilization*



*1981/82 as of June 1.

USDA Neg. ERS 8812-82(6)

last year's. In Texas, a considerably larger crop has pushed the movement to the fresh market sharply above a year ago.

Grower Prices Strengthen

Reflecting a sharply smaller crop, U.S. on-tree returns to growers for all oranges (fresh and processing) have been above a year earlier since last December. Prices have further strengthened during the recent months when supplies were reduced substantially. The June on-tree returns for all oranges advanced to $6.95 a box, up from 16 percent in May and compared with $4.39 last year. This was mainly a reflection of the substantial increase in on-tree returns for California Valencias.

On-tree returns for all Florida oranges have fluctuated from a low of $4.40 a box in December to a high of $5.87 in June. Following the January freeze, on-tree returns in the fresh market shot up to $7.50 a box in February, from $4.70 in January, but have been still slightly below a year earlier since then. On-tree returns for processing use this year had been above a year earlier through March. Since then, prices still advanced, but had averaged below a year ago until May. The June on-tree returns for processing use, at $5.80 a box, continued to strengthen because of the seasonal decline in Valencia supplies. This compares with $5.50 a box a year earlier. Because on-tree returns for both fresh and processing use have fluctuated near last season's, the 1981/82 season-average price for all Florida oranges is expected to be near the preceding season's high level.

Because of the Florida freeze and sharply reduced supplies, on-tree grower returns for California fresh oranges have been well above last season. In June, on-tree returns for fresh oranges averaged $11.02 a box, compared with $4.70 a year ago. In view of the sharply smaller remaining supplies of California-Arizona Valencias and short supplies of fresh summer fruit, orange prices are expected to continue to advance.

Retail prices of fresh Navel oranges in selected cities have been slightly to substantially higher this year than last. The latest BLS retail prices available averaged 44.7 cents a pound in April, 12 percent above a year ago. Seasonally declining supplies and the sharply reduced production of noncitrus fruit will further strengthen retail orange prices.

Exports Firm; Imports Strong

Even with sharply higher prices, total exports of U.S. fresh oranges so far this season are only moderately below last year's level. Through May of the 1981/82 season, exports of fresh oranges totaled 246,116 metric tons, moderately below a year earlier. Exports to the major countries have remained firm. Canada, the largest customer for U.S. oranges, bought 6 percent less than a year ago. However, shipments to Hong Kong, our second largest customer, were up slightly from a year earlier. The liberalization of the import quota for U.S. oranges continued to lead to larger exports to Japan. On the other hand, with the appreciation of the U.S. dollar, the sluggish economy, and shorter supplies, exports to Europe have suffered a sharp drop.

The sharply smaller available supplies have resulted in strong imports of fresh oranges. During the first 5 months of 1982, imports totaled 12,597 metric tons, up 97 percent from a year ago. Sharp increases were recorded for all areas. Imports from Mexico, the leading supplier, rose 49 percent. Shipments from Israel were also strong, an increase of 185 percent from a year earlier.

Sharply Smaller Pack of FCOJ

Even with higher juice yields, the smaller Florida orange crop has resulted in a sharply reduced pack of FCOJ. Through June 19, the Florida packers had processed 133 million gallons of FCOJ, down 22 percent from a year earlier. The current juice yield is estimated at 1.28 gallons a box (41.8-degree brix concentrate), compared with 1.21 (43.4-degree brix) last season. Thus, with few oranges remaining for harvest, the total pack of FCOJ could be only 135 to 140 million gallons this season, down from 175 million during 1980/81.

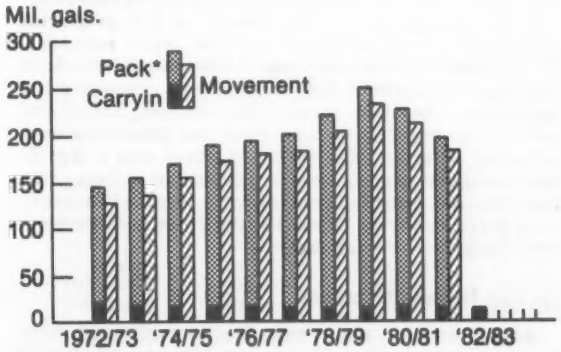
Even with larger 1980/81 carryover stocks and increased imports in prospect, the total supply available for marketing is still expected to be moderately smaller than last season. Movement so far this season has been running somewhat behind last year's pace, but current stocks are moderately below a year ago. If the rate of the movement remains fairly good, this season's carryout of FCOJ could be sharply below last year's high level.

Because of the sharply smaller quantity of oranges available for processing, packers have dramatically bid up Florida orange prices for FCOJ over those a year earlier. The delivered-in prices so far have averaged $6.49 a box, compared with $5.49 a year earlier. On the other hand, because of substantially larger imports and weak movement, f.o.b. prices for FCOJ dipped to the current $3.95 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand), down from a high of $4.45 after the freeze. The current price compares with $4.25 a year ago. However, retail prices of FCOJ have been above a year ago. In May, the BLS reported that retail prices of FCOJ averaged $1.49 a 16-ounce container, compared with $1.43 a year earlier. If movement doesn't show any significant improvement, retail prices will likely remain steady this summer.

Chilled Orange Juice Supplies Slip Sharply

Reflecting sharply reduced use of fresh fruit, this season's Florida pack of chilled orange juice totaled only 145 million gallons through June 19, down 12 percent

Florida Supply and Movement of Chilled Orange Juice



*Pack excludes single-strength reprocessed. 1981/82 estimated pack and movement. 1982/83 estimated carryin.

USDA

Neg. ERS 2456-82(6)

from a year ago. In addition, the pack from frozen concentrate was also well below last season. Of this total, the pack from fresh oranges amounted to 83 million gallons, accounting for 56 percent of the total.

In response to higher prices, consumer demand for chilled orange juice has weakened. Through June 19, domestic movement amounted to 131 million gallons, a decrease of 15 percent from last season. Furthermore, the stocks on hand as of June 19 were moderately above a year ago. Nevertheless, even with ample supplies, prices are likely to remain steady.

Canned Orange Juice Pack Down

The smaller Florida orange crop has also resulted in a sharply lower pack of canned orange juice. Through June 19, Florida packers had processed 10 million cases (24-2's) of canned orange juice, off 14 percent from a year earlier. Prices have been steady at $9.75 a dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength, unsweetened, f.o.b. Florida canneries), the same as a year ago. Continuing a downward trend, movement has been slack, off 9 percent from a year earlier. With the stocks at the beginning of the season near the year-earlier level, the reduced pack more than offset the smaller movement, leaving stocks on June 19 well below June 1981. Thus, the lower supplies may keep prices relatively stable.

Grapefruit

Larger Remaining Supplies

The June 1 forecast for the U.S. grapefruit crop is 72.7 million boxes (2.68 million metric tons), 7 percent above 1980/81. The larger crop entirely reflects the sharp increase in grapefruit production in Texas. The Florida crop, at 48.5 million boxes, is probably 4 percent less than last season and may account for only 70 percent of total U.S. production, down from 77 percent in 1980/81. The Texas outturn is forecast at 13.5 million boxes, more than twice as large as last season's small crop. California's prospects are for a 2-percent drop from last season, but Arizona's production will likely be the same as last year.

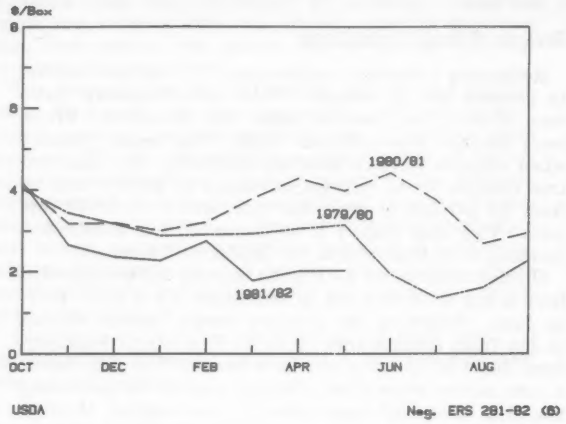
The grapefruit harvest was 91 percent complete by the beginning of June, compared with 97 percent at the same date last year. It was virtually finished in Florida and Texas. The harvest in Arizona was 86 percent complete, while the California crop was almost one-third harvested.

So far through June 1, the amount of U.S. grapefruit going for fresh and processing uses was near a year earlier. Because of the smaller crop in Florida, the amount of that State's grapefruit used fresh and for processing has been down from last season. In contrast, Texas grapefruit sales were up for both fresh and processing uses, reflecting a larger crop. However, there was a significant change in relative terms. The portion of Texas crop that was used fresh fell from 66 to 51 percent. As usual, more grapefruit from California and Arizona is expected to be marketed for fresh use.

On-tree Returns Decrease

Larger supplies and weak processor demand have depressed grower prices this season. On-tree returns for all Florida grapefruit (fresh and processing) averaged sharply below last season for each month of 1981/82 except October. Reflecting slow processor demand, on-

All Grapefruit: U. S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers



tree returns for Florida grapefruit for processing use have been under pressure since January, falling to 57 cents a box in May, compared with $2.46 a year ago. Likewise, grower prices for Texas grapefruit have also been sharply lower than a year ago. So far this season, f.o.b. prices for fresh grapefruit averaged $4.49 a 7/10-bushel carton, down from $4.88 last season. Delivered-in prices for processing use averaged $45.29 a ton, down 43 percent from last season. Since summer supplies for the fresh market are mostly from California, the slightly smaller crop, combined with reduced supplies of oranges and summer fruit, may strengthen grapefruit prices.

Exports Sluggish

The sluggish economy abroad and the strong U.S. dollar have hurt exports of fresh grapefruit. During the first 9 months ending May 1982, U.S. exports totaled 234,084 metric tons, off 6 percent from a year earlier. The decline was reported for almost all leading countries. Japan, our principal market, decreased its purchases by 5 percent from last season. Shipments to Europe, which accounted for almost one-third of total exports, were 9 percent less than a year earlier. France and the Netherlands, two leading customers, took 85 percent of all European purchases but still recorded declines of 4 and 20 percent, respectively. Canadian purchases were down 15 percent from a year earlier.

The Situation for the Grapefruit Juice Pack Is Mixed

The total Florida pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) continued to trend upward, amounting to 22 million gallons through June 19 (excluding reprocessed), up moderately from last season. In response to lower prices, movement so far has been running moderately ahead of last season's pace. F.o.b. prices of FCGJ had been steady at $3.62 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand) until early June, when Florida packers offered a promotional allowance to reduced prices to $3.32. This compares with $3.78 a year earlier. To further stimulate sales, Florida packers recently announced another promotional allowance on orders

through July 16, reducing f.o.b. prices to $3.00 to $3.02. The larger pack and carryin more than offset the increased movement—pushing the grapefruit concentrate inventory considerably above last year. However, prices are not expected to weaken significantly during the balance of the season.

Likewise, 14.4 million cases of canned single-strength Florida grapefruit juice had been packed through mid-June, up almost 8 percent from last year. So, even with a slightly smaller carryin at the beginning of the season, total supplies of canned grapefruit juice are ample to meet market demand. Movement has not shown any significant improvement, even though f.o.b. prices are sharply lower than last year. F.o.b. prices have been steady at $6.40 a dozen 46-ounce cans (Florida canneries), compared with $8.50 a year earlier. However, with the sluggish movement, Florida packers offered promotional allowances to reduce f.o.b. prices to $6.00. Because of the larger pack, stocks of canned single-strength grapefruit juice on hand on June 19 were substantially above year earlier. Despite larger supplies, prices are likely to remain steady.

In contrast, the Florida packers have processed less chilled grapefruit juice so far this season than last. Through June 19, a total of 16.3 million gallons of chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed) had been processed, off considerably from last season. Because of higher prices, Florida packers moved only 16 million gallons, a 10-percent drop from last season. Consequently, to stimulate sales, packers have offered promotional allowances. Nevertheless, the smaller carryin and pack still pushed stocks on June 19 well below a year earlier.

Lemons

Remaining Supplies Light

With 19 percent smaller production, the portion of this season's lemon crop left for harvest as of June 1 was 41 percent below a year earlier. California's share, at 18.1 million boxes, was 27 percent less than last season's record-high production. The remaining crop was entirely from southern coastal areas and the San Joaquin Valley. Picking was complete in the desert areas. The June 1 Arizona crop forecast was 6.6 million boxes, 6 percent below a year earlier. The harvest in Arizona is virtually complete.

So far this season, a substantially smaller quantity of lemons has been processed—60 percent of the total crop, versus 66 percent a year earlier. Despite higher prices, domestic demand in the fresh market has been good. Through June 19, the domestic movement of fresh lemons was up almost 3 percent from a year ago, accounting for 24 percent of total use. Export demand has been slack. Total shipments through June 19 were considerably behind last season's pace, primarily reflecting reduced export to Europe and Japan. However, shipments to Japan have shown some improvement since that country's Government announced the relaxation of plant quarantine restrictions on imports of U.S. lemons. The sluggish European economy has contributed to the weak demand for U.S. lemons, with the decreases shared by almost every country. Canada, our second leading customer, has purchased almost the same amount as a year ago.

Substantially Higher Prices

In response to the smaller crop and good demand, on-tree grower returns for fresh lemons have been above a year earlier since last December. F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons were quoted at $11.08 a carton in mid-June, 45 percent above a year earlier. Consequently, so far this season, f.o.b. prices have averaged 13 percent higher than a year ago. With fewer lemons remaining for harvest, fresh lemon prices should continue to strengthen throughout the summer.

TREE NUTS

Almond Production Down; Demand Good

The California almond crop is down 12 percent from its 1981 record, but, at 360 million pounds (shelled basis), it is 12 percent above 1980. Cool temperatures during May enhanced the size of the almonds. Nut sets were variable; Nonpareil, Carmel, and Price varieties had fairly good sets, but NePlus and Peerless were lighter. Heavy rains in the Sacramento Valley caused root rot in younger trees.

In late April, the California Almond Board recommended that the remaining 10 percent of the almond reserve be marketed during the current crop year. The Secretary of Agriculture issued the regulation on May 3, so, the 1981 crop is now 100 percent salable.

Shipments of almonds—both foreign and domestic—were up from 1981, although there was a slight shift in proportionate market shares. In 1982, foreign sales accounted for 65 percent of total shipments, in contrast to 67 percent a year earlier. Industry shipments hit a record through May. Exports totaled 192.5 million pounds, up 10 percent from 1981. Among the ten leading almond importers, only West Germany, France, and the Soviet Union took less than last year.

Domestic use will reach an alltime high during 1981/82. The good crop for the coming year and a large carryover should be adequate to meet demand during the upcoming marketing year. Demand for almonds will likely continue good. So, with a smaller crop, 1982 prices are expected to be above last season's low.

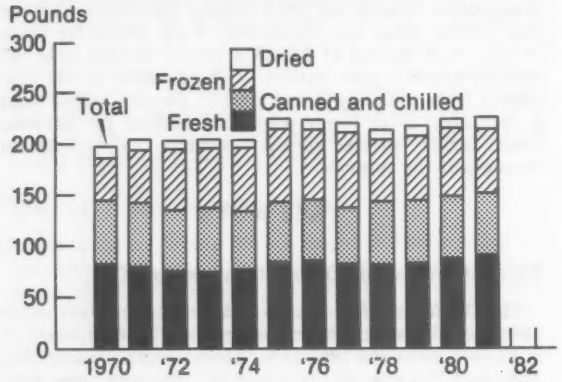
Table 10—Almond shipments: Domestic and Exports, 1975/76 to date

Crop year[1]	Domestic	Exports	Total
	1,000 lbs.		
1975/76	75,014	123,448	198,462
1976/77	93,463	150,588	244,051
1977/78	98,760	165,904	264,664
1978/79	88,345	131,107	219,452
1979/80	87,768	224,219	311,987
1980/81	95,477	186,934	282,411
1981/82[2]	106,531	192,462	298,993

[1]Beginning July 1. [2]Includes 11 months.

Source: Almond Board of California.

Per Capita Fruit Consumption



Fresh-equivalent basis. Canned and chilled includes fruit and juice.
1981 preliminary.

USDA Neg. ERS 885-82(6)

PER CAPITA FRUIT CONSUMPTION

In 1981, total per capita consumption of fruit was estimated at 226.4 pounds (fresh-weight equivalent), 2.1 pounds above 1980. The increase was chiefly due to a greater interest in noncitrus fruit, which helped offset a moderate decline in per capita citrus consumption.

Between 1980 and 1981, each person consumed an additional 5 pounds of fresh noncitrus fruit for an average of 64.7 pounds. This contrasts greatly with a scant increase of 0.9 pound between 1979 and 1980. Indeed, this represented the greatest jump in per capita noncitrus fruit consumption during the past 12 years. Apples and bananas, two leading fresh noncitrus fruit, continued to be strong favorites.

Consumption of bananas increased from 20.8 pounds in 1980 to 21.5 in 1981. Apple consumption showed a sharp increase of 2.9 pounds, rising to 20.8 pounds, a 16-percent jump over 1980. Avocado consumption reached a record 1.9 pounds per person, up 138 percent from 1980. Growing consumer awareness of the nutritional advantages of buying fresh fruit, stepped-up promotional activities, and reduced citrus supplies were factors that helped explain the hike in fresh noncitrus consumption.

A winter cold snap damaged the citrus crop in Florida. As a result, supplies dwindled, prices soared, and the consumption of fresh citrus fell. In 1981, per capita consumption of fresh citrus was 25.3 pounds, compared with 28.9 a year earlier. Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruits all exhibited noteworthy declines. These three accounted for 87 percent of all fresh citrus consumed, with oranges alone making up a hefty 55 percent of the total.

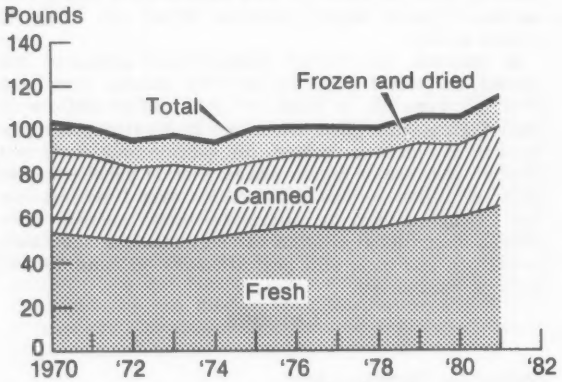
Consumption of dried fruit advanced slightly in 1981, rising to 2.40 pounds per person, compared with 2.37 a year earlier. Raisins remained the leading item at 63 percent of the total. Per capita consumption of frozen fruit, both citrus and noncitrus, fell in 1981—by 1 and 6 percent, respectively. Overall, per capita consumption of frozen fruit was estimated at 2.95 pounds, down from 3.07 in 1980.

Frozen citrus juices showed a slight decline in per capita consumption—9.79 pounds per person, compared with 9.88 in 1980. FCOJ registered a 5-percent drop in its per capita use, while FCGJ consumption rose 56 percent.

Per capita consumption of canned fruit declined 4 percent in 1981, and this appears to be an across-the-board decrease. Only plums and prunes, berries, olives, and citrus sections showed any gains over the previous year (product-weight basis).

The detailed data on fruit consumption are presented in tables 26 through 32.

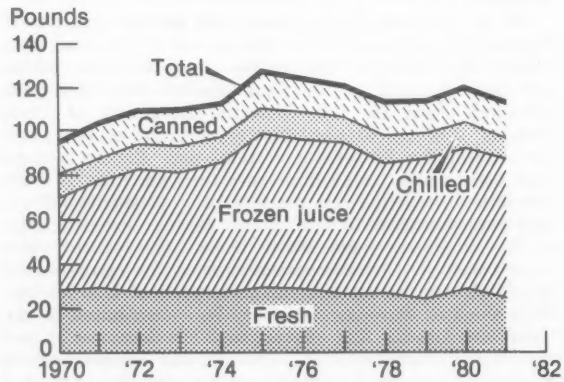
Noncitrus Fruit Consumption Per Person



Fresh-equivalent basis. Canned includes fruit and juice.
1981 preliminary.

USDA Neg. ERS 2624-82(6)

Citrus Fruit Consumption Per Person



Fresh-equivalent basis. Canned and chilled includes fruit and juice.
1981 preliminary.

USDA Neg. ERS 2625-82(6)

Table 11—Wine entering distribution channels in the U.S. by origin and type of wine[1]

Origin and type of wine	January-March			Calendar year		
	1982[2]	1981	1980	1981[2]	1980	1979
	1,000 gallons					
U.S. produced:[3]						
Table	72,341	69,495	67,821	288,305	271,479	245,818
Dessert	9,335	9,686	11,111	38,777	41,606	44,074
Other	12,317	12,565	14,058	63,878	64,035	62,314
Total	93,993	91,746	92,990	390,960	377,120	352,206
Imported:[4]						
Table	22,542	21,840	18,049	99,078	88,582	78,781
Dessert	417	688	519	2,849	2,758	2,813
Other	2,558	2,592	2,383	12,786	11,167	10,575
Total	25,517	25,120	20,951	114,713	102,507	92,169
All wine:						
Table	94,883	91,335	85,871	387,383	360,062	324,599
Dessert	9,752	10,374	11,631	41,625	44,364	46,887
Other	14,875	15,157	16,439	76,665	75,202	72,889
Total	119,510	116,866	113,941	505,673	479,628	444,375

[1]Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components. [2]Preliminary. [3]Includes taxable withdrawals only. [4]Imports for consumption.

Source: Wine Institute's Economic Research Department from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

Table 12—Canned noncitrus fruit: Cannors' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current seasons with comparisons[1]

Item season[2]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments	June 1 stocks
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2-1/2's				
Total-7 items:					
1979/80	6,911	48,744	55,655	44,95l	10,704
1980/81	10,704	51,161	61,865	45,046	16,819
1981/82	16,819	40,490	56,309	39,360	16,949
Apricots:					
1979/80	268	2,887	3,155	2,439	716
1980/81	716	2,995	3,710	2,642	1,069
1981/82	1,069	1,208	2,277	2,018	259
Fruit cocktail:					
1979/80	1,688	13,815	15,503	12,807	2,696
1980/81	2,696	14,826	17,522	12,475	5,047
1981/82	5,047	11,383	16,430	11,188	5,242
Fruits for salad & mixed[3]					
1979/80	392	3,145	3,537	2,432	1,105
1980/81	1,105	3,215	4,320	2,670	1,650
1981/82	1,650	2,545	4,195	2,816	1,379
Peaches, clingstone:					
1979/80	3,330	24,053	27,383	22,918	4,465
1980/81	4,465	24,991	29,456	22,817	6,639
1981/82	6,639	20,658	27,297	19,432	7,865
Peaches U.S. freestone:					
1979/80	224	1,493	1,717	1,319	398
1980/81	398	1,495	1,893	1,199	694
1981/82	694	797	1,491	1,094	397
Pears:					
1979/80	1,009	3,351	4,360	3,036	1,324
1980/81	1,324	3,639	4,963	3,243	1,720
1981/82	1,720	2,899	4,619	2,812	1,807

[1]California only. [2]Season begins June 1. [3]Fruits for salad and mixed have been combined and reported in a single category to avoid possible disclosure of confidential information.

Source: California League of Food Processors.

Table 13—Canned cherries and purple plums: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments current season with comparisons

Item season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	Stocks, from April 1	Shipments from April 1	Total season shipments
			1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 12-1/2's				
Total-3 items:							
1979/80	405	1,888	2,293	1,556	738	268	1,825
1980/81	471	2,039	2,510	1,489	1,023	223	1,710
1981/82	800	1,469	2,269	1,297	973		
Cherries, RSP:							
1979/80	15	526	541	345	197	113	458
1980/81	84	545	629	507	123	46	552
1981/82	77	213	290	241	49		
Cherries, sweet:							
1979/80	112	651	763	471	292	57	528
1980/81	236	428	664	379	285	70	449
1981/82	215	316	531	372	159		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1979/80	278	711	989	740	249	98	839
1980/81	151	1,066	1,217	603	615	107	709
1981/82	508	940	1,448	684	765		

[1]Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items.

Source: National Food Processors Association.

Table 14—Canned apples and pineapple fruit and juices: Canners' carryin, pack supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		April 1 stocks
		To April 1	Total season	To April 1	Total season	To April 1	Total season	
				1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2-1/2's				
Canned fruit:								
Apples:								
1979/80	617	2,330	2,413	2,947	3,030	1,515	2,032	1,432
1980/81	998	1,603	1,648	2,601	2,646	1,301	1,740	1,300
1981/82	905	1,291		2,196		1,046		1,150
Applesauce:								
1979/80	2,114	12,185	12,742	14,299	14,856	8,307	11,645	5,992
1980/81	3,211	9,922	10,636	13,133	13,847	7,873	10,835	5,261
1981/82	3,012	8,395		11,407		6,065		5,343
				1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's				
Pineapple:								
1980	11,885	8,053	24,754	19,938	36,639	6,829	25,511	13,109
1981	11,128	7,494	24,148	18,622	35,276	7,307	24,505	11,450
1982	10,771	6,271		17,042		7,772		9,269
Canned juice:								
Apple juice:								
1979/80	5,261	20,836	25,751	26,097	31,012	15,661	24,276	10,437
1980/81	6,736	20,440	26,446	27,176	33,182	17,489	26,469	9,686
1981/82	6,713	20,847		27,560		18,214		9,346
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1980	4,218	3,605	13,618	7,823	17,836	3,720	12,405	4,103
1981	5,431	3,744	13,373	9,175	18,804	3,591	13,352	5,130
1982	5,452	2,669		8,121		4,187		3,934
				1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's				
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1980	438	541	1,273	979	1,711	269	1,155	710
1981	556	334	1,091	890	1,647	276	1,108	614
1982	539	208		747		368		379

[1]Season beginning September 1 for canned apple items and calendar year for pineapple items.

Sources: National Food Processors Association and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 15—Canned fruit: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1979-82 (Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans)

Item and season[1]	Retail size[2]		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack
	Quantity	Percent of pack	Quantity	Percent of pack	
	1,000 cases	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*
Apples:					
1979/80	*790*	*32.7*	*1,623*	*67.3*	*2,413*
1980/81	*370*	*22.5*	*1,278*	*77.5*	*1,648*
1981/82[3]	*386*	*29.9*	*905*	*70.1*	*1,291*
Applesauce:					
1979/80	*9,140*	*71.7*	*3,602*	*28.3*	*12,742*
1980/81[3]	*7,734*	*72.7*	*2,902*	*27.3*	*10,636*
1981/82	*6,162*	*73.4*	*2,233*	*26.6*	*8,395*
Apricots:[5]					
1979/80	*1,721*	*59.6*	*1,166*	*40.4*	*2,887*
1980/81	*1,668*	*55.7*	*1,326*	*44.3*	*2,994*
1981/82	*612*	*50.7*	*596*	*49.3*	*1,208*
Cherries, R.S.P.:					
1979/80	*219*	*41.6*	*307*	*58.4*	*526*
1980/81	*171*	*31.4*	*374*	*68.6*	*545*
1981/82	*123*	*57.7*	*90*	*42.3*	*213*
Cherries, sweet					
1979/80	*402*	*61.8*	*249*	*38.2*	*651*
1980/81	*239*	*55.8*	*189*	*44.2*	*428*
1981/82	*192*	*60.8*	*124*	*39.2*	*316*
Cranberry sauce:					
1979/80	*3,182*	*87.9*	*436*	*12.1*	*3,618*
1980/81	*3,179*	*87.5*	*454*	*12.5*	*3,633*
1981/82	*3,070*	*86.7*	*472*	*13.3*	*3,542*
Pineapple[4]:					
1980	*20,437*	*82.6*	*4,317*	*17.4*	*24,754*
1981	*19,813*	*82.0*	*4,335*	*18.0*	*24,148*
1982[3]	*5,349*	*85.3*	*922*	*14.7*	*6,271*

Item and season[1]	Retail size[2]		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack
	Quantity	Percent of pack	Quantity	Percent of pack	
	1,000 cases	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*
Fruit cocktail[6]:					
1979/80	10,482	75.9	3,333	24.1	13,815
1980/81	10,845	73.1	3,981	26.9	14,826
1981/82	9,195	80.8	2,188	19.2	11,383
Fruit for salad and mixed[6]:					
1979/80	2,169	69.0	976	31.0	3,145
1980/81	1,785	55.5	1,430	44.5	3,215
1981/82	1,432	56.3	1,113	43.7	2,545
Peaches, clingstone[6]					
1979/80	16,918	70.3	7,135	29.7	24,053
1980/81	16,851	67.4	8,139	32.6	24,990
1981/82	14,690	71.1	5,968	28.9	20,658
Peaches, U.S. freestone:					
1979/80	1,609	90.0	178	10.0	1,787
1980/81	1,515	85.4	259	14.6	1,774
1981/82	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,105
Pears:					
1979/80	6,427	60.8	4,141	39.2	10,568
1980/81	6,138	56.2	4,790	43.8	10,928
1981/82	5,658	58.3	4,042	41.7	9,700
Purple plums, U.S.:					
1979/80	400	56.3	311	43.7	711
1980/81	596	55.9	470	44.1	1,066
1981/82	443	47.1	497	52.9	940

[1]Season beginning for apples and applesauce August 1; September 1 for cranberry sauce; July 1 for RSP cherries; and June 1 for all other items. [2]May include some institutional sizes reported as miscellaneous. [3]1981/82 for apples and applesauce pack to April 1; Pineapple 1982 pack to April 1. [4]Can size change from 24/2-1/2's to 24/2's.

Sources: National Food Processors Association, California League of Food Processors and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 16—Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1979/80-1981/82

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Disappearance to Mar. 31	Stocks Mar. 31	Total season disappearance
			Million pounds				
Total—9 items:							
1979/80	209.7	532.9	95.7	838.3	541.5	296.8	616.1
1980/81	222.2	612.1	82.0	916.3	581.7	334.6	677.7
1981/82	238.6	586.8	51.2	876.6	601.8	275.0	
Apples:							
1979/80	37.6	60.8	—	98.4	17.3	81.1	62.4
1980/81	36.0	69.1	—	105.1	28.2	76.9	65.1
1981/82	40.0	106.0	—	146.0	75.0	71.0	
Apricots:							
1979/80	5.2	16.9	—	22.1	15.6	6.5	16.7
1980/81	5.4	10.4	—	15.8	11.5	4.3	12.9
1981/82	2.9	13.6	—	16.5	12.5	4.0	
Cherries:							
1979/80	25.6	129.6	—	155.2	111.4	43.8	127.0
1980/81	28.2	139.8	—	168.0	108.0	60.0	131.4
1981/82	36.6	100.1	—	136.7	90.0	46.7	
Peaches:							
1979/80	19.6	62.5	—	82.1	49.1	33.0	61.8
1980/81	20.3	56.3	—	76.6	41.0	35.6	54.7
1981/82	21.9	59.6	—	81.5	43.8	37.7	
Strawberries:							
1979/80	90.8	190.6	89.8	371.2	280.3	90.9	267.9
1980/81	103.3	253.1	76.0	432.4	325.1	107.3	327.1
1981/82	105.3	210.6	[2]43.5	359.4	288.0	71.4	
Blackberries:							
1979/80	5.0	14.8	—	19.8	13.9	5.9	13.7
1980/81	6.1	20.9	—	27.0	7.7	19.3	11.3
1981/82	15.7	17.0	—	32.7	15.7	17.0	
Blueberries:							
1979/80	17.1	31.5	5.9	54.5	30.1	24.4	38.5
1980/81	16.0	36.4	5.7	58.1	40.3	17.8	50.1
1981/82	8.0	50.1	[2]4.7	62.8	47.6	15.2	
Boysenberries:							
1979/80	1.1	2.7	—	3.8	2.3	1.5	2.5
1980/81	1.3	4.7	.3	6.3	2.3	4.0	2.6
1981/82	3.5	3.6	[2]1.2	8.3	5.1	3.2	
Raspberries:							
1979/80	7.7	23.5	—	31.2	21.5	9.7	25.6
1980/81	5.6	21.4	—	27.0	17.6	9.4	22.3
1981/82	4.7	26.2	1.8	32.7	23.9	8.8	

[1]Season beginning May 1 for strawberries, June 1 for apricots and boysenberries, October 1 for apples and July 1 for all other items. [2]Estimated.

Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute; stocks, Statistical Reporting Service; imports, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 17—U.S. wholesale price indexes of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by months 1980-1982

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						1967=100						
DRIED FRUIT:												
Prunes (24-1 lb. pkg.):												
1980	266.2	263.7	263.7	261.2	261.2	261.2	261.2	261.2	269.2	275.7	275.7	275.7
1981	273.7	270.7	270.7	272.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	278.7
1982	278.7	281.7	281.7	281.7	218.7							
Raisins (24-15 oz. pkg.):												
1980	443.5	443.5	443.5	443.5	443.5	443.5	445.7	445.7	445.7	450.2	454.6	459.1
1981	459.1	443.5	443.5	443.5	448.0	448.0	459.1	459.1	459.1	459.1	459.1	462.7
1982	462.7	452.4	452.4	452.4	448.0							
FROZEN JUICE:												
Orange, conc. (12-6 oz. cans):												
1980	260.2	260.2	260.2	254.3	254.3	249.2	249.2	249.2	249.2	249.2	236.5	236.5
1981	231.8	260.2	312.2	338.1	338.1	338.1	338.1	338.1	335.0	335.0	326.3	313.8
1982	312.9	328.8	336.4	328.2	316.5							

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 19—Canned citrus juice: U.S. packs of selected items, 1980/81 and earlier seasons

Item and State	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's				
Grapefruit:					
Florida	18,809	17,246	16,764	16,604	14,231
Texas	5,867	4,690	3,462	3,606	2,005
California-Arizona	3,013	4,443	4,949	4,018	3,193
Total	27,689	26,379	25,175	24,228	19,429
Orange:					
Florida	10,767	11,654	13,222	13,869	13,012
Texas	2,485	2,427	2,209	2,419	2,195
California-Arizona	1,183	1,748	2,795	2,079	2,397
Total	14,435	15,829	18,226	18,367	17,604
Blend:					
Florida	1,308	1,664	1,255	1,314	984
Texas	88	87	80	82	47
California-Arizona	187	194	95	138	51
Total	1,583	1,945	1,430	1,534	1,082

Source: National Food Processors Association and Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 18—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1981 and 1982

Commodity and season	Retail[1] price (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[2] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[3]	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
March 1982	49.3	27.7	56	21.6	44
February 1982	41.0	21.8	53	19.2	47
March 1981	38.7	16.4	42	22.3	58
Apples, Washington, Red Delicious:					
March 1982	64.0	28.0	44	36.0	56
February 1982	60.0	24.0	40	36.0	60
March 1981	59.0	34.4	58	24.6	42
Grapefruit:					
March 1982	25.4	16.2	64	9.2	36
February 1982	28.2	17.7	63	10.5	37
March 1981	31.1	20.2	65	10.9	35
Lemons, Western:					
March 1982	69.8	51.2	73	18.6	27
February 1982	85.9	67.6	79	18.3	21
March 1981	65.2	49.5	76	15.7	24
Oranges, California Navel:					
March 1982	41.0	23.0	56	18.0	44
February 1982	42.5	23.8	56	18.7	44
March 1981	37.5	22.6	60	14.9	40
Oranges, Florida:					
March 1982	34.2	19.9	58	14.3	42
February 1982	33.0	19.3	58	13.7	42
March 1981	33.9	19.9	59	14.0	41

[1]Retail price Maryland State Dept. of Agriculture. [2]For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [3]Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious-New York State; Apples, Delicious-Washington State; Grapefruit-Florida; and Lemons-California.

Table 20—Fresh fruit: Representative truck rates for selected fruits, January-June, 1981-82[1]

Commodity, area, and city	1981						1982					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Dollars per package											
Apples (Tray packed carton):												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	2.87	2.66	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.74	2.79	NA	2.69	2.70	2.82	NA
Chicago	2.08	2.08	2.03	2.03	2.03	1.98	2.08	2.13	2.08	2.13	2.08	2.08
Dallas	2.39	2.42	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.28	2.50	2.39	2.42	2.44	2.42	2.42
Denver	1.42	1.56	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.58	1.50
Los Angeles	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.44	1.39	1.50	1.33	1.33
New York City	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.17	3.17	3.25	3.17	3.22	3.17
Hudson Valley												
New York area to:												
Atlanta	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.17	1.17	—	1.22	1.17	1.11	1.11	1.11	—
New York City	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	—	.47	.53	.56	.53	.53	—
Martinsburg, West Virginia												
area to:												
Atlanta	.82	.82	.88	.82	.90	—	1.06	1.01	1.01	1.06	1.06	—
New York City	.70	.70	.75	.72	.75	—	.85	.85	.65	.90	1.06	—
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.47	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.47	.48	.48	.55	.55	.55
Chicago	1.40	1.37	1.31	1.31	1.59	1.64	1.34	1.26	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.57
New York City	1.40	1.37	1.31	1.31	1.59	1.64	1.30	1.26	1.28	1.47	1.52	1.57
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.43	1.35	1.39	1.70	—	—	1.42	1.56	1.74	1.63	—	—
Chicago	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.32	—	—	1.25	1.28	1.35	1.28	—	—
Dallas	1.01	.94	1.01	1.04	—	—	.94	.94	1.08	1.01	—	—
New York City	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.70	—	—	1.63	1.77	1.94	1.77	—	—
Citrus (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.90	2.00	2.75	1.95	1.95	2.20	2.00	2.15	3.00
Chicago	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.85	1.85	2.75	1.65	1.75	2.15	1.95	2.10	2.45
Dallas	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.35	2.00	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.30	1.52	1.70
Denver	.90	.90	1.15	1.10	1.25	1.45	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.40
New York City	2.40	2.30	2.40	2.65	2.55	4.00	2.50	2.55	3.05	2.45	2.95	3.45
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.49	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.50	.50	.50	.58	.58	.58
Chicago	1.37	1.25	1.23	1.38	1.58	1.58	1.37	1.31	1.34	1.39	1.52	1.60
New York City	1.37	1.25	1.23	1.38	1.58	1.58	1.37	1.31	1.35	1.47	1.52	1.60

[1]Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of each month.

N.A. = Not available.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Truck Rate Report.

Table 21 —U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits

Item	1981								1982			
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	(1967=100)												
Wholesale price index:													
Fresh fruit	227.7	209.4	223.9	220.8	237.9	237.9	250.8	264.4	241.6	250.8	230.0	243.2	244.7
Citrus fruit	189.8	164.4	267.5	243.8	250.9	192.5	169.8	183.7	168.2	190.9	157.1	173.0	187.6
Other fruit	243.5	228.6	202.1	208.5	230.1	257.0	286.3	299.6	273.7	276.5	261.9	273.7	269.1
Dried fruit	402.0	402.0	408.7	408.7	408.7	408.7	408.7	414.7	414.7	410.0	410.0	410.0	407.2
Canned fruit and juice	272.6	274.5	273.9	278.6	278.8	281.6	275.5	280.1	282.2	286.5	285.1	284.3	284.1
Canned fruit	238.7	241.8	239.9	244.7	244.5	248.1	247.0	252.5	253.7	255.2	253.2	252.1	250.6
Canned fruit juice	325.9	274.5	273.9	332.0	332.9	334.5	320.6	323.7	327.3	336.0	486.4	335.3	337.1
Frozen fruit and juice	317.2	317.2	316.4	319.9	318.0	317.9	313.0	304.9	304.4	313.7	318.0	313.2	308.4
Consumer price index:													
Fresh fruit	276.6	278.9	292.1	306.9	306.4	291.4	276.1	269.6	276.7	291.2	297.8	306.7	318.8
	(1977=100)												
Index of fruit prices received by growers[1]	129	128	119	129	127	130	150	146	140	148	144	145	157

[1]Index for fresh and processed.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor and Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Table 22—Citrus fruit: Production, 1979/80, 1980/81, and indicated 1981/82[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		Indicated	Utilized		Indicated
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
	1,000 boxes[2]			*1,000 short tons*		
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	32,600	38,750	26,300	1,223	1,453	986
Florida	117,900	105,600	74,000	5,306	4,752	3,330
Texas	2,300	2,600	3,700	97	110	157
Arizona	850	900	950	32	34	36
Total	153,650	147,850	104,950	6,658	6,349	4,509
Valencias:						
California	26,800	27,500	18,000	1,005	1,031	675
Florida	88,800	66,800	54,000	3,996	3,006	2,430
Texas	1,730	1,730	2,300	74	74	98
Arizona	2,650	1,700	2,100	99	64	78
Total	119,980	97,730	76,400	5,174	4,175	3,281
All Oranges:						
California	59,400	66,250	44,300	2,228	2,484	1,661
Florida	206,700	172,400	128,000	9,302	7,758	5,760
Texas	4,030	4,330	6,000	171	184	255
Arizona	3,500	2,600	3,050	131	98	114
Total oranges	273,630	245,580	181,350	11,832	10,524	7,790
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	54,800	50,300	48,500	2,329	2,138	2,061
Seedless	46,900	43,000	42,500	1,993	1,828	1,806
Pink	15,800	14,600	14,900	671	621	633
White	31,100	28,400	27,600	1,322	1,207	1,173
Other	7,900	7,300	6,000	336	310	255
Texas	7,900	6,700	13,500	316	268	540
Arizona	3,000	2,800	2,800	96	90	90
California	7,500	8,060	7,900	245	263	259
Desert Valleys	4,200	4,260	4,000	134	136	128
Other areas	3,300	3,800	3,900	111	127	131
Total grapefruit	73,200	67,860	72,700	2,986	2,759	2,950
Lemons:						
California	17,700	24,800	18,100	673	942	688
Arizona	3,050	7,000	6,600	116	266	251
Total lemons	20,750	31,800	24,700	789	1,208	939
Limes:						
Florida	1,100	1,200	1,300	44	48	52
Tangelos:						
Florida	6,400	4,900	5,100	288	221	230
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,900	3,000	2,500	185	143	119
Arizona	750	700	850	28	26	32
California	1,650	1,860	1,700	62	70	64
Total tangerines	6,300	5,560	5,050	275	239	215
Temples:						
Florida	6,000	3,600	3,200	270	162	144
Total	387,380	360,500	293,400	16,484	15,161	12,320

[1]The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2]Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67, lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; and Temples 90 lbs. [3]Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of Tangerines in Texas.

Sources: Crop Production, SRS and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Table 23—Chilled citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		
		To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	Stocks[1]
				1,000 gallons				
Chilled juice[2]:								
Orange:								
1979/80	15,721	172,692	234,768	188,413	250,489	154,932	233,775	33,481
1980/81[3]	16,714	162,693	212,980	179,407	229,694	149,638	213,759	29,786
1981/82	15,935	143,020		158,955		127,408		31,547
Grapefruit:								
1979/80	1,440	21,131	28,674	22,571	30,114	18,018	27,364	4,553
1980/81[3]	2,751	18,353	26,023	21,104	28,774	17,468	26,292	3,636
1981/82	2,482	15,801		18,283		15,816		2,467
Chilled fruit:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1979/80	223	1,962	1,982	2,205	2,205	1,178	1,725	1,027
1980/81[3]	480	1,895	1,895	2,375	2,375	1,348	1,871	1,027
1981/82	504	1,579		2,083		1,096		987
Oranges sections:								
1979/80	355	743	743	1,098	1,098	481	708	617
1980/81[3]	390	547	547	937	937	426	648	511
1981/82	289	494		783		446		337
Citrus salad:								
1979/80	778	2,176	2,201	2,954	2,979	1,760	2,478	1,194
1980/81[3]	502	1,475	1,586	1,977	2,088	1,380	1,850	597
1981/82	238	1,704		1,942		1,073		869

[1]For 1981/82 season, week ending June 12; 1980/81 season, week ending June 6; 1979/80 season, June 7. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. [2]Pack data is from fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but excludes reprocessed single strength. [3]The 1980/81 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 24—Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' packs, supplies, and movements current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		
		To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	Stocks[1]
				1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's				
Juices:								
Oranges:[2]								
1979/80	2,618	12,583	13,869	15,201	16,487	9,611	13,974	5,590
1980/81[4]	2,513	11,612	13,012	14,125	15,525	8,832	13,031	5,294
1981/82	2,949	9,923		12,417		7,994		4,423
Grapefruit:[3]								
1979/80	3,030	16,006	16,604	19,036	19,634	10,847	16,221	8,189
1980/81[4]	3,412	13,218	14,231	16,630	17,643	9,645	14,336	6,985
1981/82	3,308	14,243		17,551		9,941		7,610
Blend:								
1979/80	254	1,314	1,314	1,720	1,720	819	1,161	749
1980/81[4]	406	980	984	1,386	1,390	743	1,051	644
1981/82	339	688		1,027		637		390
Tangerine:								
1979/80	4	17	17	21	21	10	16	11
1980/81[4]	6	9	9	15	15	7	11	7
1981/82	4	6		10		6		4
Canned Fruits								
Grapefruit sections:								
1979/80	114	1,966	1,966	2,080	2,080	1,242	1,792	838
1980/81[4]	288	1,671	1,671	1,959	1,959	1,047	1,552	912
1981/82	407	1,344		1,751		897		854
Orange sections:								
1979/80	4	18	18	22	22	12	17	10
1980/81[4]	5	19	19	24	24	10	16	13
1981/82	7	14		21		12		9
Citrus salad:								
1979/80	25	74	74	99	99	57	81	43
1980/81[4]	18	79	79	97	97	54	77	43
1981/82	20	69		89		52		37

[1]For 1981/82 season, week ending June 12; 1980/81 season, week ending June 6; 1979/80 season, June 7. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. [2]Includes reconstituted orange juice. [3]Includes reconstituted grapefruit juice. [4]1980/81 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 25—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1981							1982					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	10.5	10.4	15.9	17.0	16.8	17.0	17.1	15.6	17.5	17.7	16.0	16.0	17.0
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	328.00	179.00	203.00	187.00	218.00	290.00	281.00	260.00	304.00	328.00	300.00	335.00	—
Peaches for fresh use (cts./lb.)	13.7	15.5	16.1	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.3
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	42.2	53.2	56.8	42.9	70.4	107.0	—	67.5	64.1	56.8	57.3	50.1	49.8
Oranges: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	4.76	5.73	6.30	5.80	5.50	6.80	5.94	5.91	7.10	6.65	6.88	9.19	10.71
Processing	4.27	.64	.81	.82	.83	.77	3.47	4.25	4.36	3.75	3.79	4.90	5.16
All	4.39	3.28	3.44	2.78	2.37	4.50	4.26	4.48	4.76	4.74	4.98	5.98	6.95
Grapefruit: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	7.90	8.00	6.36	6.90	5.43	3.78	3.48	3.35	5.37	3.60	3.46	3.70	4.08
Processing	−.49	−.64	−.74	−.74	.31	1.35	1.44	1.56	1.36	1.25	.95	.30	−1.20
All	4.41	3.74	2.69	2.96	4.18	2.65	2.36	2.27	2.75	1.78	2.01	2.02	1.23
Lemons: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	5.92	11.32	12.42	14.03	13.78	4.74	4.39	3.46	2.87	2.84	3.75	7.44	9.54
Processing	−2.16	−2.16	−.92	−.92	−.92	−1.01	−1.01	−1.01	−1.86	−1.86	−1.86	−1.86	−1.86
All	1.32	5.82	6.82	7.04	5.64	.99	.77	.58	−.60	.10	.89	2.20	4.25
Tangerines: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	—	—	—	—	12.35	11.35	6.92	4.68	.44	.46	1.89	2.95	—
Processing	—	—	—	—	−1.20	−.20	1.16	.76	−1.51	−1.55	−1.63	−1.69	—
All	—	—	—	—	8.96	8.65	4.21	2.41	−.43	−.02	.95	.85	—

[1]Equivalent on-tree returns.

Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Table 26—Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, 1970 to date[1]

Year	Citrus						Noncitrus						All fruit
	Fresh[2]	Canned[2]	Canned juice[2, 3]	Chilled[2]	Frozen[3]	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	
	Pounds												
1970	28.8	1.8	13.2	10.3	41.6	95.7	52.5	24.6	21.0	3.7	10.2	103.0	198.7
1971	29.2	1.9	13.4	10.4	48.2	103.1	51.5	23.0	12.7	4.0	9.9	101.1	204.2
1972	27.4	1.7	13.6	11.1	55.2	109.0	49.6	22.5	10.7	4.0	7.6	94.4	203.4
1973	27.4	1.7	14.5	11.3	54.2	109.1	48.9	22.4	11.8	3.9	9.7	96.7	205.8
1974	27.4	1.7	12.8	11.1	58.5	111.5	51.3	20.3	10.1	3.0	9.1	93.8	205.3
1975	29.4	1.4	15.0	11.9	68.6	126.3	54.1	20.1	10.8	3.5	11.2	99.7	226.0
1976	29.0	1.2	14.1	13.0	66.4	123.7	56.5	19.8	11.3	3.4	9.8	100.8	224.5
1977	26.2	1.3	12.2	11.9	68.6	120.2	55.8	20.2	11.4	3.5	9.5	100.4	220.6
1978	26.5	1.4	14.1	12.7	58.6	113.3	55.0	19.0	14.3	3.6	7.9	99.8	213.1
1979	24.5	1.4	14.0	11.5	62.5	113.9	58.8	18.9	15.0	3.0	9.7	105.4	219.3
1980	28.9	1.2	14.3	12.3	62.6	119.3	59.7	18.5	14.4	3.4	9.0	105.0	224.3
1981[4]	25.3	1.4	15.3	8.7	62.0	112.7	64.7	18.4	17.4	3.2	9.1	112.8	225.5

[1]Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only. Revisions were made for certain items from 1970 through 1978. [2]Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. [3]The estimates for 1970-1978 have been revised to reflect a correction of the distribution of imports between hot pack and frozen citrus juices. [4]Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 (TFS-219) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 27—Fresh Fruit: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis 1970 to date[1]

Year	Citrus fruit							Noncitrus fruit				
	Oranges	Tangerines	Tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grapefruit	Total citrus	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Bush berries[2]	Cherries
	Pounds												
1970	16.2	1.6	.62	2.0	.19	8.2	28.8	18.3	.12	.4	17.6	.18	.5
1971	15.7	1.8	.71	2.2	.18	8.6	29.2	16.1	.14	.8	18.2	.20	.6
1972	14.5	1.6	.72	1.8	.22	8.6	27.4	17.3	.08	.4	18.0	.11	.3
1973	14.4	1.7	.62	1.9	.22	8.6	27.4	14.6	.09	.8	18.2	.14	.7
1974	14.4	1.9	.68	2.0	.23	8.2	27.4	16.0	.04	.6	18.6	.16	.6
1975	15.9	2.0	1.00	1.9	.24	8.4	29.4	17.7	.05	1.2	17.7	.16	.7
1976	14.7	2.0	.94	1.9	.25	9.2	29.0	18.7	.06	.8	19.3	.10	.8
1977	13.4	1.8	.95	2.1	.25	7.7	26.2	17.0	.05	1.3	19.2	.06	.6
1978	13.5	1.6	.82	2.1	.24	8.3	26.5	15.8	.07	1.0	20.2	.20	.5
1979	12.4	1.6	.69	2.0	.25	7.6	24.5	17.0	.08	1.2	21.0	.25	.7
1980	15.8	2.0	.72	2.0	.37	8.0	28.9	17.9	.10	.8	20.8	.21	.7
1981[5]	13.9	1.2	.82	2.1	.44	6.9	25.3	20.8	.10	1.9	21.5	.19	.5

Year	Noncitrus fruit (continued)												
	Cranberries	Figs	Grapes	Nectarines	Peaches	Pears	Pineapples	Papayas	Plums and Prunes	Strawberries	Miscellaneous fruit[3]	Total non citrus	Total fruit
	Pounds												
1970	.18	.01	2.8	.6	5.7	2.0	.7	.12	1.5	1.8	.14	52.6	81.4
1971	.20	.01	2.4	.6	5.7	2.4	.7	.10	1.3	1.9	.16	51.5	80.7
1972	.15	.03	2.2	.8	3.9	2.4	.8	.11	1.1	1.7	.15	49.6	77.0
1973	.19	.04	2.6	.7	4.3	2.5	.9	.14	1.1	1.6	.18	48.9	76.3
1974	.15	.05	2.8	1.0	4.4	2.3	.9	.16	1.5	1.8	.20	51.3	78.7
1975	.14	.03	3.2	.9	5.0	2.8	1.0	.17	1.3	1.8	.24	54.1	83.5
1976	.19	.02	3.2	1.0	5.2	2.6	1.2	.20	1.3	1.6	.23	56.5	85.5
1977	.18	.03	3.1	1.2	5.1	2.6	1.4	.25	1.6	1.9	.17	55.8	82.0
1978	.18	.03	3.0	1.2	5.0	2.2	1.5	.25	1.6	2.1	.15	55.0	81.5
1979	.13	.03	3.6	1.4	5.5	2.5	1.5	.17	1.7	1.9	.12	58.8	83.3
1980	.14	.02	3.7	1.6	5.8	2.5	1.5	.21	1.6	2.0	.22	59.7	88.6
1981[5]	.11	([4])	3.5	1.5	5.6	2.8	1.6	.22	1.8	2.3	.28	64.7	90.0

[1]All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only. [2]Includes blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, currants, loganberries, black and red raspberries, and other berries. [3]Includes mangoes, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, chinese gooseberries, and other fruit. [4]Negligible. [5]Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 (TFS-219) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 28—Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date[1]

Year	Canned fruit														Chilled citrus sections[3]
	Apples and applesauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced)[2]	Pears	Pineapples	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections	Total	
	Pounds														
1970	3.7	1.0	.10	.9	.9	.05	3.2	5.9	2.0	3.3	.3	1.1	.9	23.3	.4
1971	3.6	1.0	.11	.9	.8	.04	2.6	5.4	2.0	3.3	.3	.9	.9	21.8	.3
1972	3.5	.7	.12	.7	.8	.09	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.3	.3
1973	3.4	.8	.13	.7	1.0	—	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.2	.3
1974	3.1	.6	.09	.7	.9	—	2.7	4.9	1.7	2.6	.2	.9	.8	19.3	.3
1975	3.1	.5	.13	.8	.7	—	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.6	.2	.9	.7	19.0	.3
1976	[4]2.3	.6	.10	.7	.7	—	2.7	4.9	2.1	2.7	.2	1.0	.6	18.6	.3
1977	2.5	.6	.12	.6	.7	—	2.7	5.0	2.2	2.8	.2	1.0	.6	19.0	.2
1978	2.6	.4	.05	.7	.8	—	2.8	4.2	1.8	3.0	.2	.6	.7	17.9	.2
1979	2.5	.4	.05	.7	.8	—	2.6	4.0	1.8	3.0	.2	1.0	.7	17.8	.2
1980	2.4	.5	.05	.9	.8	—	2.5	3.9	1.8	3.0	.1	.8	.6	17.4	.2
1981[5]	2.1	.4	.08	.9	.7	—	2.3	3.6	1.6	3.0	.2	1.1	.7	16.7	.2

[1]Civilian consumption only. [2]Spiced cling peach reporting has been discontinued beginning 1981 due to possible disclosure of individual canners' data. [3]Produced commercially in Florida. [4]Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Food Processors. [5]Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 (TFS-219) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 29—Frozen fruit: Per capita consumpton, product weight basis, 1970 to date[1]

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscel-laneous[2]	Total
						Pounds						
1970	.11	.21	.16	1.18	.06	.48	.06	.61	.03	.26	.17	3.33
1971	.16	.18	.16	1.41	.07	.54	.07	.67	.01	.25	.16	3.68
1972	.11	.18	.12	1.35	.06	.67	.04	.64	.01	.31	.16	3.65
1973	.08	.16	.10	1.18	.05	.62	.08	.82	.04	.22	.16	3.51
1974	.06	.14	.09	1.13	.04	.33	.06	.50	.01	.28	.13	2.77
1975	.08	.19	.10	1.40	.04	.47	.07	.44	(4)	.28	.15	3.22
1976	.12	.13	.13	1.29	.05	.39	.06	.68	.01	.13	.10	3.09
1977	.12	.13	.13	1.17	.04	.44	.07	.63	.02	.28	.18	3.21
1978	.10	.11	.10	1.38	.05	.39	.07	.64	.02	.27	.16	3.29
1979	.06	.13	.08	1.14	.03	.33	.06	.53	.01	.21	.12	2.70
1980	.02	.19	.08	1.39	.03	.35	.06	.49	.03	.27	.16	3.07
1981[3]	.04	.18	.12	1.28	.02	.38	.05	.45	.02	.27	.14	2.95

[1]Civilian consumption only. [2]Includes prunes and plums. [3]Preliminary. [4]Negligible.

Note: See July 1981 (TFS-219) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 (TFS-179) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 30—Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1970 to date[1]

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates[2]	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Raisins	Total
					Pounds				
1970	.11	.05	.27	.22	.01	.003	.68	1.34	2.68
1971	.06	.06	.31	.19	.02	.01	.58	1.38	2.61
1972	.08	.05	.28	.12	.02	.01	.49	.96	2.01
1973	.14	.04	.28	.13	.01	.002	.54	1.40	2.54
1974	.11	.03	.25	.16	.01	.002	.51	1.33	2.40
1975	.13	.05	.35	.16	.02	.004	.60	1.63	2.94
1976	.14	.06	.42	.18	.02	.005	.52	1.25	2.59
1977	.12	.06	.36	.16	.02	.01	.48	1.30	2.51
1978	.13	.04	.32	.17	.01	.005	.42	.98	2.08
1979	.13	.06	.27	.17	.01	.01	.39	1.51	2.55
1980	.10	.03	.14	.14	.01	.01	.44	1.50	2.37
1981[4]	.14	.04	.19	.12	.02	.01	.36	1.52	2.40

[1]Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only. [2]Pits-in basis. [3]Excludes quantities used for juice. [4]Preliminary.

Table 31—Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date[1]

Year	Canned														Chilled[2]		
	Citrus							Noncitrus									
								Pineapple									
	Orange	Grapefruit	Blended orange and grapefruit	Lemon and lime	Tangerine	Citrus concentrate[3]	Total	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Single strength	Concentrate[3]	Prune	Total	Orange	Grapefruit	Total
	Pounds																
1970	1.74	2.98	.33	.10	.01	1.32	6.48	2.67	.70	.58	1.60	1.37	1.11	8.03	4.35	.34	4.69
1971	1.59	3.26	.30	.10	.005	1.35	6.60	3.24	.68	.70	1.54	1.20	1.08	8.44	4.34	.42	4.76
1972	1.46	3.27	.25	.10	.01	1.61	6.69	2.62	.56	.54	1.66	1.11	.67	7.16	4.56	.62	5.18
1973	1.66	3.43	.23	.11	.003	1.69	7.12	2.56	.51	.56	2.02	1.24	.98	7.87	4.67	.55	5.22
1974	1.46	3.51	.21	.10	.002	1.01	6.29	2.54	.53	.67	1.09	1.16	.72	6.71	4.64	.52	5.16
1975	1.52	3.37	.22	.12	.003	2.16	7.39	2.86	.78	.58	1.97	1.16	.82	7.17	5.01	.62	5.63
1976	1.36	3.35	.31	.08	.003	1.84	6.94	3.32	.77	.56	1.02	.86	1.00	7.53	5.36	.73	6.09
1977	1.45	3.13	.21	.08	.003	1.13	6.00	3.31	.67	.45	1.15	1.15	.69	7.62	4.97	.70	5.67
1978	1.72	3.51	.16	.07	.002	1.49	6.95	4.26	.78	.92	1.27	1.36	.94	9.51	5.30	.75	6.05
1979	2.04	3.36	.07	.05	.002	1.36	6.88	5.28	.56	.64	1.27	1.47	.81	10.03	4.88	.57	5.45
1980	1.99	2.94	.09	.05	.002	1.97	7.04	4.77	.66	.65	1.30	1.37	.86	9.63	5.20	.65	5.85
1981[4]	2.24	2.43	.07	.06	.002	2.74	7.54	6.46	.70	.67	1.35	1.48	.93	11.59	3.66	.49	4.15

[1]Civilian consumption only. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated. [2]Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from the fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted or frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale. [3]Single-strength equivalent. [4]Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 (TFS-219) Fruit Situation, for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1970.

Table 32—Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption product weight and single strength basis 1970 to date[1]

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	Pounds							
1970	5.91	20.83	.21	.74	.001	.004	.01	.06
1971	6.92	24.39	.23	.81	.001	.004	.01	.06
1972	7.90	27.85	.30	1.06	.001	.004	.02	.09
1973	7.68	20.07	.31	1.09	(2)	(2)	.01	.06
1974	8.41	29.64	.33	1.16	(2)	(2)	.01	.06
1975	9.38	32.99	.28	.99	(2)	(2)	.06	.25
1976	9.80	34.54	.07	.25	(2)	(2)	(2)	.03
1977	9.74	34.33	.52	1.83	.001	.004	.03	.14
1978	7.84	27.64	.52	1.83	(2)	(2)	.06	.25
1979	8.65	30.49	.51	1.80	(2)	(2)	.04	.17
1980	9.05	31.90	.43	1.52	(2)	(2)	.02	.09
1981[4]	8.60	30.32	.67	2.36	(2)	(2)	.03	.14

Year	Lemonade base		Limeade[3]		Tangerine		Total	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	Pounds							
1970	.34	.25	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.56	22.20
1971	.35	.26	.06	.21	.05	.18	7.63	25.91
1972	.38	.28	.06	.21	.05	.18	8.71	29.67
1973	.47	.35	.03	.11	.05	.18	8.55	21.86
1974	.43	.32	.02	.07	.04	.14	9.24	31.39
1975	.98	.73	.08	.28	.06	.21	10.82	35.45
1976	.52	.38	.06	.21	.03	.11	10.48	35.52
1977	.39	.29	.08	.28	.07	.25	10.83	37.12
1978	.68	.50	.07	.25	.06	.21	9.23	30.68
1979	.52	.39	.08	.28	.06	.21	9.86	33.34
1980	.24	.18	.08	.28	.06	.21	9.88	34.18
1981[4]	.39	.29	—	—	.09	.32	9.79	33.43

[1]Civilian consumption. Product weight includes concentrated and single-strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single-strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; Lemonade base, 0.74 to 1. [2]Negligible. [3]Discontinued beginning 1981. [4]Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 (TFS-219) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1950.

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
1.	Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit	4
2.	Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit	4
3.	U.S. fruit production for selected crops, 1980, 1981, and indicated 1982	5
4.	Cherries: Production by type, 11 States, 1980, 1981 and indicated 1982	6
5.	Wine: Inventories in California, other States, and United States	7
6.	Peaches: Total production and season average price received by growers 1980, 1981, and indicated 1982 production	9
7.	West Coast Bartlett pear production	10
8.	Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production for major States, 1980, 1981, and indicated 1982	11
9.	Citrus crop: Harvest and utilization to June 1	12
10.	Almond shipments: Domestic and exports, 1975/76 to date	15
11.	Wine entering distribution channels in the U.S. by origin and type of wine	17
12.	Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current seasons with comparisons	17
13.	Canned cherries and purple plums: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season with comparisons	18
14.	Canned apples and pineapple fruit and juices: Canners' carryin, packs, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons	18
15.	Canned fruit: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1979-82	19
16.	Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, packs, imports, supplies, apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States 1979/80-1981/82	20
17.	U.S. wholesale price indexes of selected dried and frozen items, by months, 1980-82	20
18.	Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1981 and 1982	21
19.	Canned citrus juice: U.S. packs of selected items, 1980/81 and earlier seasons	21
20.	Fresh fruit: Representative truck rates for selected fruits, January-June, 1982-82	22
21.	U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits	22
22.	Citrus fruit: Production, 1979/80, 1980/81, and indicated 1981/82	23
23.	Chilled citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons	24
24.	Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons	24
25.	U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers	
26.	Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, 1970 to date	25
27.	Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, 1970 to date	25
28.	Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date	26
29.	Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date	26
30.	Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1970 to date	27
31.	Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date	27 28
32.	Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, 1970 to date	28

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1982-360-930:ERS-1137

ORDER FORM

Reports of USDA's Economic Research Service

Outlook & Situation Reports	Subscription Fee Domestic	Foreign
☐ Agricultural Exports (4 issues)	$8.00	$10.00
☐ Cotton & Wool (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ Dairy (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ Fats & Oils (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ Feed (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ Fruit (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ Livestock & Meat (6)	12.00	15.00
☐ Poultry & Egg (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ Rice (2)	5.50	6.90
☐ Sugar & Sweetener (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ Tobacco (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ Vegetable (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ Wheat (4)	9.00	11.25
☐ World Agriculture (11) (Includes 3 World Agriculture reports and 8 regional summaries.	23.00	28.75

Other Periodicals	Subscription Fee Domestic	Foreign
☐ Agricultural Economics Research (4)	$8.50	$10.65
☐ Agricultural Outlook (11)	31.00	38.75
☐ Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector (5)	13.00	16.25
☐ Farmline (11)	16.00	20.00
☐ Foreign Agricultural Trade of the U.S. (8) (6 issues plus 2 supplements.)	19.00	23.75
☐ 1981 Handbook of Agricultural Charts (1)	5.00	6.25
☐ National Food Review (4)	7.00	8.75

Note: The agency will issue, periodically, ***ERS Research Abstracts,*** which provide descriptive information of current research reports and other publications and their prices. To be placed on the free mailing list for ***ERS Research Abstracts,*** and for additional details about ordering publications or on prices, please contact: Information Division, Room 1664-S, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. (202-447-4230 and 447-8590).

How to order: Check the title of each publication you wish to order. Calculate the total charges and enter below. Allow 6 weeks for processing. Foreign air mail information available from GPO. For faster service, call GPO at (202) 783-3238.

Write check payable to: Superintendent of Documents

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check, ☐ money order, or charge to my Deposit Account No.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

Order No._____

VISA®

MasterCard

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

Company or personal name

Additional address/attention line

Street address

City **State** **ZIP Code**

(or Country)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

For Office Use Only

Quantity	Charges
..... Enclosed	.....
..... To be mailed	.....
..... Subscriptions	.....
Postage	.....
Foreign handling	.....
MMOB	.....
OPNR	.....
..... UPNS	
..... Discount	
..... Refund	

Mail this entire page to: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Published by the
United States Department of Agriculture

Each month, the *Agricultural Outlook* pools USDA's latest analyses of the agricultural economy in one comprehensive package. Its regular coverage includes:

- Commodity supply & demand
- Farm income
- World agriculture & trade
- Food prices
- Food marketing
- Transportation & storage
- Inputs
- General economic trends

Plus in-depth special articles on topics vital to modern U.S. agriculture.

For a complimentary copy, write or call:

Leland Scott, Managing Editor
EMS Information (SR)
500 12th St. SW, Room 451
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 382-9755

Write check payable to: Superintendent of Documents

Enclosed is $ _____ ☐ check,
☐ money order, or charge to my
Deposit Account No.
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

Order No._____

VISA®

MasterCard

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit
Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date
Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

Company or personal name

Additional address/attention line

Street address

City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

For Office Use Only

Quantity	Charges
.....	Enclosed .....
.....	To be mailed .....
.....	Subscriptions .....
Postage	
Foreign handling	
MMOB	
OPNR	
.....	UPNS
.....	Discount
.....	Refund

Mail this entire page to: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

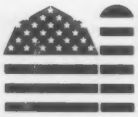
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

To stop mailing ☐ or to change your address ☐ send this sheet with label intact, showing new address, to EMS Information, Rm. 440-GHI, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
AGR 101

FIRST CLASS

U.S.MAIL



Information for Decisionmakers

Keep current on conditions affecting commodity supplies and demand, prices and costs, trade and marketing, food and fiber policies, rural life, and land and water developments.

Subscribe to **Economic Research Service** reports. Use the order form elsewhere in this publication.

To be placed on the free mailing list for the **ERS Research Abstracts** newsletter, write to:

Information Division
Room 1664-S, USDA
Washington, D.C. 20250